

# CPA FY20 Application

## ***Whittemore Park Revitalization Project***

Improving and enhancing a hidden recreational gem in Arlington Center

**Community Preservation Committee Town of Arlington**

**CPA Funding – FY20 Final  
Application**

**Project Title:** Whittemore Park Revitalization Project

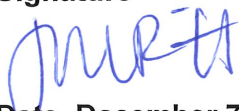
**Applicant/Contact Person:** Jennifer Raitt, Director of Planning and Community Development

**Organization:** Department of Planning and Community Development

**Mailing Address:** Town Hall, 730 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, MA 02476

**Telephone:** 781-316-3092 **E-mail:** [jraitt@town.arlington.ma.us](mailto:jraitt@town.arlington.ma.us)

**Signature**



**Date** December 7, 2018

**CPA Category (select one):**

☐ Community Housing ☒ Historic Preservation ☐ Open Space ☐ Recreation

**CPA Purpose (select one):**

☐ Acquisition ☐ Creation ☒ Preservation ☐ Support ☐ Rehabilitation and Restoration

**Amount Requested:** \$409,417

**Total Project Cost:** \$1,474,194

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Attach answers to the following questions. Applications will be returned as incomplete if all requested information is not provided. Include supporting materials as necessary.

The Town of Arlington's Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) requests \$409,417.00 in Community Preservation Act funds for Phase One of a three-part revitalization of Whittemore Park. The total project cost is estimated to be \$1,474,194. This funding request follows a robust planning process, also CPA funded.

1. **Goals:** What are the goals of the proposed project?

The primary goal of this project is to revitalize Whittemore Park to achieve the following: to make the park more democratic so that it is used by many types of people; to make the park more flexible and used for many types of activities; and to make the park a more memorable place that inspires stewardship while remaining culturally appropriate. These goals for the park itself led to specific project goals as follows: to enhance gathering opportunities; to balance connection and buffering; to adapt the railroad tracks to accommodate full park use; and to balance tree preservation with a healthy lawn. This project would result in a three-fold benefit to the community: improved and inviting access to a recreation opportunity; improved interpretation of an historic and cultural resource in Arlington Center; revitalized space for community arts and activities.

Three significant activities occurred in recent years that form the basis for this funding request. The first is the process to create the Whittemore Park Plan (the booklet has been provided as an attachment to this request). The second is that the Town utilized funds from the Community Development Block Grant Program, Massachusetts Historical Commission, and Urban Renewal Fund to make substantial exterior updates to the Jefferson Cutter House, which houses the Cyrus Dallin Museum, and serves as a focal point in Whittemore Park. Town-funded Massachusetts Avenue Streetscape Concept Plan, which created a guide to the design and engineering to update Arlington Center's roads, sidewalks, lighting, and street furniture from Pond Lane to Mill Street. This plan focuses on four key nodes along this section of the Massachusetts Avenue corridor, including Whittemore Park. The completion of the Whittemore Park Revitalization project would represent the first implemented piece of the Plan. This plan was also used in part to guide minor improvements that will be underway in Broadway Plaza funded by the Arlington Center Parking Benefits District.

This project also builds on momentum generated by past projects aimed at transforming the space into a focal point for recreation, civic functions, and appreciation of the Town's history:

- 1979 – The 0.3 acre park was created by the Arlington Redevelopment Board (ARB) as part of a \$2.5 million Urban Systems Project in Arlington Center, which involved the installation of new roadways, sidewalks, lighting, and street furniture.
- 1988 – The park was redesigned in the style of a New England Town Common, which Arlington lacked, and space was designated at the park's edge for the Jefferson Cutter House.
- 1989 – The Jefferson Cutter House was moved to the park from 1149 Massachusetts Avenue.
- 1990 – A Preservation Restriction was placed on the Jefferson Cutter House and park.
- 1992 - The U.S. Department of the Interior designated the Arlington Multiple Resource Area on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1992 - The U.S. Department of the Interior designated the Jefferson Cutter House and park on the National Register of Historic Places.

This project will fall under the rehabilitation and restoration of an historic resource category. The repairs proposed will make the asset more functional and compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The upgrades will also set the stage for future restoration plans for the Jefferson Cutter House to increase accessibility and eliminate barriers to entering the building and enjoying the historic resource.

FY18 Community Preservation Act funds were used to devise this Whittemore Park plan. The general public was engaged at key milestones throughout the conceptual design process. Both traditional public forums and nontraditional engagement events were used to gather information about the site and to solicit feedback on design options.

The nontraditional engagement included a drop-in style Open House where designers listened to residents discuss the existing site, an online opinion survey, and Design Day where the designers and community met in Whittemore Park to walk through proposed options.

The plan involves replacing the brick crossing paths with an oval walking path around the perimeter. The grade along the southeast side of the park adjacent to Old Mystic Street would be regraded to extend the flat upper lawn area and to rationalize the slope, and a number of new benches would be placed around the perimeter path. The area outside this perimeter path would be planted with a combination of ground covers, shrubs, and new trees.

The plan proposes a new accessible path adjacent to the railroad tracks combined with a raised granite curb that is engraved with historic interpretation. The center segment of the railroad tracks, currently covered by a brick path, would be uncovered, while segments of the railroad



track at either end would be covered to allow for circulation around the perimeter. A new planting bed, incorporating two existing Norway maples, would be added adjacent to the tracks. On the southeast side of the house, where the grade change is the most dramatic, we are proposing a set of amphitheater-style steps, linking two paved public spaces: an upper plaza adjacent to the house and a lower plaza area where there is currently a right-of-way. This space would need to remain passable for cars at least some of the time so it would remain connected to the existing parking lot with either a short ramp or a mountable curb. The area along the northwest side of the Cutter House would be regraded to allow for an accessible sloped path to the rear door. This would require the creation of a low retaining wall along the edge of the Mystic Street sidewalk. The area surrounding this path would be planted as a memorial garden. Nine trees would be removed around the park, and nine new trees would be planted. We would also be adding new post lights, trash barrels, and benches throughout the park.

The park currently has a mixture of freestanding stone monuments, engraved stones set in pavement, and freestanding signs. Our plan proposes consolidating much of the interpretive signage into a single interpretive marker adjacent to the train tracks, while retaining the Samuel Whittemore stone in its current location.

The park currently has a number of large, healthy canopy trees as well as several damaged or over-matures trees, particularly along the rail tracks. Five of these trees have been slated for removal by the Arlington Tree Warden (one has been removed to date). We would then plant six new canopy trees and three new understory trees, all of New England native species well adapted to urban environments.

The proposed renovations to Whittemore Park could be executed all at once, or the project could be broken down into three distinct phases. The latter course would extend the duration of construction and add somewhat to the overall cost, but would allow portions of the park to remain open during construction, and permit renovations to proceed as funding becomes available.

The first phase would include renovations to the portion of the park in front of the Jefferson Cutter House, including the creation of a circuit path, removal of trees, planting new trees, renovations to the rail corridor, and improvements to the central lawn. The second phase would include creating a new accessible path to the rear door of the Jefferson Cutter House, as well as improvements to the rear stairway. The existing side garden would be removed and would be replaced by a new garden, including a new granite retaining wall and wooden board fence. The

third phase includes the creation of a small gathering space at the side of the Jefferson Cutter House, new amphitheater-style steps, and the conversion of a portion of the existing right-of-way into a new pedestrian plaza.

**2. Community Need:** Why is the project needed? Does it address needs identified in existing Town plans?

This project addresses several critical community needs that are identified by existing town plans, including the Master Plan and Open Space and Recreation Plan. The planning process will find ways for views of the historic Jefferson Cutter House and Whittemore Park to be improved. Further, the revitalization of this park will lead to the enhancement of the visual appeal of Arlington Center. The revitalization plan advances implementation of recommendations in the Master Plan, Open Space and Recreation Plan, and the Arts and Culture Action Plan. Plan references are listed below.

This project would help to achieve a priority in the Arts and Culture Action Plan to highlight local cultural resources and encourage people who might otherwise drive, ride, or walk through to stop and enjoy the many resources that Arlington Center has to offer. Priorities in both the Open Space and Recreation Plan and the Master Plan would also be achieved. The project would be in line with Goal 2 of the Town of Arlington Open Space and Recreation Plan (2015–2022): “Preserve, maintain, and enhance Arlington’s existing open spaces, including...parks... and outdoor recreational facilities; and historic sites and cultural landscapes (p. 122).” Furthermore, action item 2-c-2 of the plan states, “Work with the Town to preserve and maintain historic, cultural and recreational properties in need of attention (p. 129).” In the Arlington Master Plan, residents clearly state their desire for community gathering places and for the revitalization of the business districts. This project would provide a more welcoming environment for community events and spontaneous gatherings. It would also help attract more people to the surrounding business district.

Overall, this project would assist in fulfilling the Master Plan’s vision (p. v), which emphasizes “civic connections that encourage social interaction and foster a sense of community.” Several of the connection types highlighted by the vision are relevant: open spaces and corridors that link neighborhoods; stewardship and promotion of our historic heritage; cultural and recreational resources that provide shared experiences; and a walkable public realm where residents meet their neighbors. This project would also assist in fulfilling the following goals, policies, and recommendations:

## **Historic & Cultural Resources**

Goals/Policies (p. 11):

1. Maintain, protect, preserve, and promote historic and diverse cultural resources in all neighborhoods.
2. Provide attractive, well-maintained spaces for residents to meet, play, and grow.
3. Provide space for arts and cultural activities for

all ages. Recommendations (p. 16):

1. Preserve the character of historic districts.
2. Preserve Town-owned historic resources.

## **Natural Resources & Open Space**

Goals/Policies (p. 11):

1. Value, protect, and enhance the physical beauty and natural resources of Arlington.
2. Treasure our open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and natural areas.

Recommendation (p.18):

Implement the Master Plan consistent with the current Open Space and Recreation Plan.

## **Public Facilities & Services**

Goal/Policy (p. 11):

Maintain and beautify our public parks, trails, play areas, and streetscapes.

3. **Community Support:** What is the nature and level of support for this project? Include letters of support and any petitions.

The public was engaged at key milestones throughout the conceptual design process. Both traditional public forums and non-traditional engagement events were used to gather information about the site and to solicit feedback on design options. The non-traditional engagement included a drop-in style Open House where designers listened to residents discuss the existing site, an online opinion survey, and a Design Day where the designers and community met in Whittemore Park to walk through proposed options.

Following public input throughout the Spring of 2018, the final public forum was held on June 20th which culminated into a presentation describing two options for the park plan. The presentation also outlines the design goals for the park plan, the project timeline, and the planned and possible tree removal and replacement in the park.

The public process began with a Community Open House on April 9th. At this meeting, we learned about the park's history, the park's assets and challenges, and gained feedback about the types of amenities people are seeking in the park. A tree inventory was also shared. At a community meeting on May 17th, Crowley Cottrell, the landscape architecture firm hired by the Town, presented three design options informed by information gathered at the Community Open House and the online survey results.

A "Design Day" was also held on June 13th in Whittemore Park. Crowley Cottrell presented a design plan for the park. Three stations were set up to allow people to see and respond to the proposed designs. Construction flags and paint marked places in the park where new pathways, benches, and other amenities would be installed.

In 2016 and 2017, improvements at the park were also the focus of several public discussions as part of the Massachusetts Avenue Phase II Streetscape Concept Plan process. The park was a destination for a walkshop as part of that process. Significant public input was received which ultimately helped shape the final recommendations in the conceptual plan. Lastly, this plan was created with oversight and input from a Working Group comprised of several prominent resident, business, and cultural organizations in town including the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, Support Arlington Center, Arlington Center Merchants Association, the Dallin Museum, Arlington Public Art, Historic Districts Commission, and Historical Commission.

**4. Project Documentation:** Attach any applicable engineering plans, architectural drawings, site plans, photographs, any other renderings, relevant studies or material.

Please see the Whittemore Park Plan booklet produced during the planning phase of this project. The final booklet provides information about existing conditions and photographs, a tree inventory, proposed plan drawings, proposed phasing, timelines, and estimates.

**5. Timeline:** What is the schedule for project implementation, including a timeline for all critical milestones? The following is an approximate timeline:

Please see the Whittemore Park Plan booklet produced during the planning phase of this project. The final booklet provides information about existing conditions and photographs, a tree inventory, proposed plan drawings, proposed phasing, timelines, and estimates.

6. **Credentials:** How will the experience of the applicant contribute to the success of this project?

The Department of Planning and Community Development staff will oversee the project. Staff have extensive planning, design, and project management expertise. Once funds are awarded, staff will create a Request for Proposals to secure designer services to create construction documents, bid the construction work, and provide construction administration services.

7. **Budget:** What is the total budget for the project and how will funds be sourced and spent? All items of expenditure must be clearly identified.

Please see the Whittemore Park Plan booklet produced during the planning phase of this project. The final booklet provides information about existing conditions and photographs, a tree inventory, proposed plan drawings, proposed phasing, timelines, and estimates.

8. **Other Funding:** What additional funding sources are available, committed, or under consideration? Include commitment letters, if available, and describe any other attempts to secure funding for this project.

The Department will be applying for CDBG funding for FY20 for Phase Two which relates to addressing ADA compliance around the Jefferson

Cutter House to access the museum and gardens surrounding the building. The Department requested capital planning funds for Phase Three of this project in order to advance the creation of a new walkways, amphitheater, and enhancements to the back portion of the park abutting the Russell Common parking lot. The Third Phase intersects with a separate planning initiative for the Russell Common Parking Lot funded by the Parking Benefits District.

9. **Maintenance:** If ongoing maintenance is required for your project, how will it be funded?

Ongoing maintenance of the park will be funded through the Urban Renewal Fund.

10. **Impact on Town Budget:** What, if any, potential secondary effects will your proposed project have on the Town's Operating Budget? Are there any capital projects that rely on the successful completion of your project? N/A

This request for CPA funds does not rely on the capital request referenced in the prior question. There are not any other secondary effects on the Town's



Operating Budget.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Provide the following additional information, as applicable.

1. **Control of Site:** Documentation that you have control over the site, such as a Purchase and Sales Agreement, option or deed. If the applicant does not have site control, explain what communications have occurred with the bodies that have control and how public benefits will be protected in perpetuity or otherwise.

This property is owned by the ARB.

2. **Deed Restrictions:** In order for funding to be distributed, an appropriate deed restriction, meeting the requirements of Chapter 184 of Mass General Laws pursuant to section 12 of the Community Preservation Act, must be filed with the CPC. Provide a copy of the actual or proposed restrictions that will apply to this project.

A deed restriction will be filed.

3. **Acquisitions:** For acquisition projects, attach appraisals and agreements if available. Attach a copy of the deed.

N/A

4. **Feasibility:** Provide a list of all further actions or steps that will be required for completion of the project, such as environmental assessments, zoning approvals, and any other known barriers to moving forward.

As part of the revitalization plan process, the Department is committed to continuing public dialogue and engagement. Updates will be provided to the Town Manager, Historical Commission, Select Board, and Redevelopment Board. The Historical Commission will need to approve the final construction plan. No further approvals are needed.

5. **Hazardous Materials:** Provide evidence that the proposed project site is free of hazardous materials or there is a plan for remediation in place.

An assessment will be conducted.

6. **Permitting:** Provide evidence that the project does not violate any zoning ordinances, covenants, restrictions or other laws or regulations. What permits, if any, are needed for this project? Provide the expected date of receipt for necessary permits, and copies of any permits already acquired.

Please see response provided to question 4 above.

7. **Environmental Concerns:** Identify all known wetlands, floodplains, and/or any natural resource limitation that occur within the boundaries of your submission. N/A

8. **Professional Standards:** Evidence that appropriate professional standards will be followed if construction, restoration or rehabilitation is proposed. The Department of Planning and Community Development staff will oversee the project. Staff have extensive planning, design, and project management expertise. Once funds are awarded, staff will create a Request for Proposals to secure designer services to create construction documents, bid the construction work, and provide construction administration services.

9. **Further Attachments:**

- Assessor's card showing property ownership
- National Register, Arlington Center, and Jefferson Cutter House/ Whittemore Park historic designation details
- Whittemore Park Plan, August 2018 (separate attachment and also available here: <https://www.arlingtonma.gov/home/showdocument?id=44220>)















Type: 50 - Govt. Bldg.

Sty Ht:

v) Units 1

Total: 1

undatio

Frame:

ime Wal 2 - Clapboard

ec Wall:

%

Full Bat

A Bath:

3/4 Bat

A 3QBt

1/2 Bat

A HBth

OthrFix

Rating

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1989 JEFFERSON CUTTER HOUSE /  
CYRUS DALLIN MUSEUM & CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

RESIDENTIAL GRID

1st Res G Des Line 1 # Unit

Level FY LR DR D K FR RR BR FB HB L O

Other

Uppe

Lvl 2

Lvl 1

Lowe

Total RM's: 0 BR 0 Bath H

OTHER FEATURES

K'its: 1 Rating Average

A K'its: Rating

Frpl: Rating

WSFlu Rating

COND0 INFORMATION

Location:

Total Units

Floor:

% Own:

Name:

TERIOR INFORMATION

g Ht/FL 10

m Int W 6 - Average

ac Int W %

artition: T - Typical

im Floor

ec Floor %

imnt Flr:

mnt Ga

Electric: 3 - Typical

sulation: 2 - Typical

t vs Ext:

at Fuel:

at Type 5 - Steam

Heat Sy

Heated:

lar HW: NO Central Va NO

Com W % Sprinkl 0

DEPRECIATION

Phys Con AV - Average 18. %

Functional %

Economic %

Special: %

Override: %

Total: 18.4 %

CALC SUMMARY

Basic \$ / SQ: 74.00

Size Adj.: 1.0000000

ConstAdj.: 0.9503999

Adj \$ / SQ: 70.330

Other Features: 5000

Grade Factor:

Neighborhood I 1.0000000

LUC Factor: 1.00

Adj Total: 5000

Depreciation: 920

Depreciated Tot 4080

EC FEATURES/YARD ITEMS

de Description A Y/ Qty

Size/Dim

Qual

Con

Year

Unit Price

D/ Dep

LUC

Fact

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Appr Value

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COMPARABLE SALES

Rate Parcel ID Typ Date Sale Price

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Final Total: 4100

Val/Su Sz

PARCEL ID

050.0-0008-0001.B

SUB AREA

Code Description Area - SQ Rate - AV Undepr Value

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Descrip %

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SUB AREA DETAIL

Code Description Area - SQ Rate - AV Undepr Value

Sub Area Usbl %

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Type

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IMAGE

AssessPro Patriot Properties, Inc







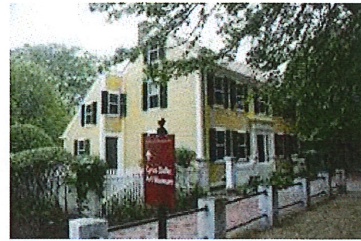




# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

## Scanned Record Cover Page

<b>Inventory No:</b>	ARL.4
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Cutter, Jefferson House
<b>Common Name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	1 Whittemore Pk 1146 Massachusetts Ave
<b>City/Town:</b>	Arlington
<b>Village/Neighborhood:</b>	Arlington Heights
<b>Local No:</b>	13, 3, 446A, 6
<b>Year Constructed:</b>	c 1830
<b>Architect(s):</b>	Cutter, Jefferson
<b>Architectural Style(s):</b>	Federal
<b>Use(s):</b>	Business Office; Meeting Hall; Museum; Single Family Dwelling House; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Art Gallery
<b>Significance:</b>	Architecture; Art; Commerce; Community Planning; Education; Politics Government; Transportation
<b>Area(s):</b>	ARL.P: Arlington Multiple Resource Area
<b>Designation(s):</b>	Preservation Restriction (01/09/1990); Nat'l Register Individual Property (01/23/1992); Nat'l Register MRA (01/23/1992)
<b>Building Materials(s):</b>	Roof: Cedar Shingle; Wood Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard Foundation: Ashlar Random Laid; Granite; Poured Concrete; Stone, Cut



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (<http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm>)

Data available via the MACRIS web interface, and associated scanned files are for information purposes only. THE ACT OF CHECKING THIS DATABASE AND ASSOCIATED SCANNED FILES DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. IF YOU ARE REPRESENTING A DEVELOPER AND/OR A PROPOSED PROJECT THAT WILL REQUIRE A PERMIT, LICENSE OR FUNDING FROM ANY STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY YOU MUST SUBMIT A PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM TO MHC FOR MHC'S REVIEW AND COMMENT. You can obtain a copy of a PNF through the MHC web site ([www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)) under the subject heading "MHC Forms."



## FORM B – BUILDING

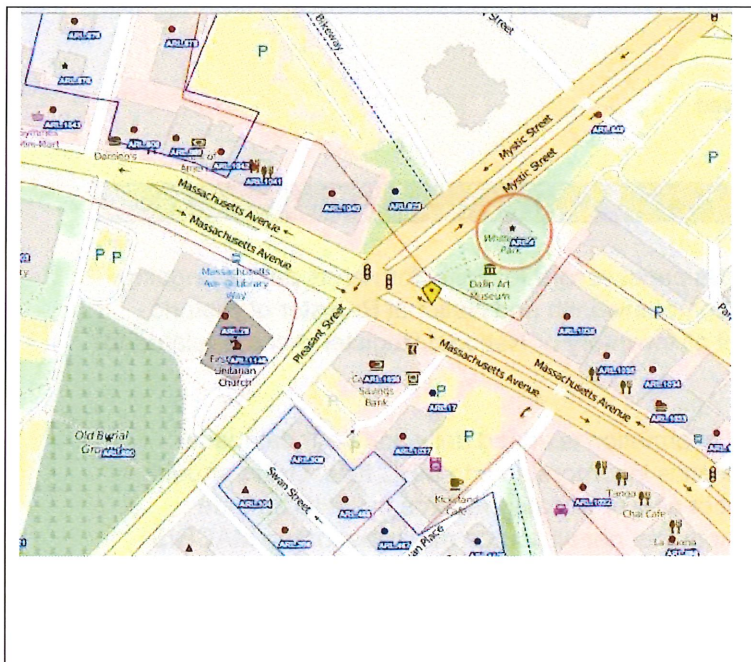
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



West and south (façade) elevations

### Locus Map



Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

050.0-0008-  
0001.B

Lexington

P

ARL.4

NRMRA, NRIND 01/23/1992, PR 01/09/1990

**Town/City:** Arlington

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):  
Central Business District

**Address:** 1 Whittemore Park;  
a.k.a 611 Massachusetts Avenue

**Historic Name:** Jefferson Cutter House

**Uses:** Present: museum, offices, gallery

Original: residence

**Date of Construction:** 1830s

**Source:** "Historical Summary", Preservation  
Technology Associates (see bibliography)

**Style/Form:** Federal/Greek Revival

**Architect/Builder:** Jefferson Cutter

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite veneer on poured concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboards and trim

Roof: wood shingles

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**  
none

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*):  
Rear addition removed and house moved, 1989

**Condition:** excellent

**Moved:** no ☐ yes ☒ **Date:** 1989

**Acreage:** 0.305

**Setting:** Deep setback from Massachusetts  
Avenue at north end of Whittemore Park, at corner of Mystic  
Street, in downtown commercial center

**Recorded by:** Wendy Frontiero, preservation consultant

**Organization:** Town of Arlington

**Date** (*month / year*): July 2016

RECEIVED  
FEB 10 2017

MASS. HIST. COMM.



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

ARLINGTON

1 WHITTEMORE PARK  
(611 MASS. AVE.)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

P

ARL.4

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

The Jefferson Cutter House is a 2 ½ story wood frame building constructed in the 1830s. Facing south, the structure rises from a raised basement to a wood-shingled, side-gable roof with an integral lean-to and two interior chimneys on the back slope. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete with granite veneer (using the original foundation blocks at the front of the building and new, random ashlar at the fully exposed basement on the northeast corner. Walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with sillboards, cornerboards, a molded cornice, and gable returns. Windows are typically 6/6 double hung sash with molded casings and louvered shutters.

The five-bay south facade is distinguished by an elaborately carved center entrance with pilasters, an unusually decorative paneled door, half-height sidelights, and a full entablature. The east and west elevations each feature a 1 ½ story, shed-roofed ell (commonly called a Beverly jog) that extends from the rear portions of the building and contains a secondary entrance with a plain paneled door and ornamental casing. At the back (north elevation) of the house, a plain doorway is centered on the five-bay facade of the first story and is accessed by a brick ramp. The first floor is a four room, center hall plan, with chimney stacks between the front and rear rooms on each side. The second floor has two front rooms flanking the center staircase and three smaller rooms across the back, under the lean-to roof. An unfinished attic occupies the space under the front portion of the roof.

The building takes advantage of the sloping grade at the east end of the basement with an offset doorway comprising a single-leaf door, narrow sidelights, and a granite block lintel. The basement contains an entry foyer in the northeast corner, a large rectangular gallery space across most of the north half of the basement and, in the south half, a center stair hall flanked by two restrooms to the east and a kitchenette and mechanical room to the west. (An enclosed porch added to the rear of the building in the first half of the 20th century was removed in advance of moving the house.)

The Jefferson Cutter House is set approximately 125 feet from Massachusetts Avenue to the south and approximately 25 feet from Mystic Street to the west. The site slopes steeply down to the north at the back of the house, where the property is bordered by a large paved surface parking lot. A brick-paved driveway and walk extend from the parking lot to the northeast corner of the building. Whittemore Park, which occupies the front setback of the site, is a public park carefully landscaped with lawn; diagonal, brick-paved paths; a fragment of train tracks that previously traversed the site; and mature specimen trees (mostly deciduous). The area immediately in front of the house is enclosed with a wood fence composed of square posts and pickets, which also lines the small garden areas to each side of the house. A granite stairway and ramped brick path lead to the back entrance on the first story of the house; they are lined with shrubs and perennials.

The Cutter House originally stood approximately two miles to the west, at 1146 Massachusetts Avenue, where it also faced south. It was moved in 1989 to avoid demolition. The building is one of the best preserved examples of its period in Arlington, notable for its integral lean-to, "Beverly jog" ells, and unique front door surround.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The Cutter family first settled in what is now Arlington prior to 1682 and became very prominent in the early development of Arlington's industries in the Mill Brook Valley. At the time of the Revolution, they owned at least three mill privileges. A fourth privilege was acquired by Jefferson Cutter's grandfather, Gersham Cutter IV, for "turning and grinding edge tools" at an unknown

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

ARLINGTON

1 WHITTEMORE PARK  
(611 MASS. AVE.)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

P

ARL.4

date. One member of the family, Ephraim Cutter, built a large, imposing house that was symbolic of the Cutters' position in the community in 1804 on Massachusetts Avenue across from what is now known as the Whittemore-Robbins House.

The family was initially involved in grain milling, but gradually diversified their interests to include tool making and millwork production before selling off their various mill privileges in the mid-nineteenth century. One member of the family wrote one of the major histories of Arlington in the late nineteenth century.

Jefferson Cutter was born in 1803, one of eleven children born between 1797 and 1820 to Aaron Cutter. In the Cutter Family Genealogy he is listed as a "millwright, turner, and edge tool marker". His father, Aaron, owned about nine acres, including a house, mill, and various barns in the vicinity of the so-called fourth mill privilege at the time of his death in 1823, as well as a number of holdings in other locations.

Aaron's estate was divided amongst his children and his widow. Jefferson received the fourth mill privilege at this time. (It later was transferred to the Theodore Schwamb Company.) Aaron's widow died soon after, in 1826. In the division of her dower, Jefferson and his older sister Rhoda divided Aaron's home lot. Jefferson received his father's house on a ½ acre lot and a so-called canal lot of 1 ¾ acres. Presumably, Jefferson lived in his father's house at this time. Rhoda and her husband Kimbal Farmer received the remainder of the original nine-acre lot, which remained in her family throughout the nineteenth century. The canal lot appears to be the parcel on which the Jefferson Cutter House was subsequently built. The house is not mentioned in the 1826 division of the dower, but is mentioned in the next transfer of the property in ca. 1850.

The Jefferson Cutter House was probably built in the 1830s as a two-family house (it has two kitchens) by Jefferson in the popular Greek Revival style, using a conservative Federal period floor plan. Whether Jefferson actually lived in it, and whether it was built for two separate families or with two kitchens as a convenience for members of an extended family, are not at this time known.

The house was built in a period of rapid technological innovation and change. The construction and stylistic details of the house represent Arlington's and the Cutter family's response to these technological changes in a very direct manner.

Local histories state that at some time prior to 1840 Jefferson's mill at the fourth privilege was producing turnings and other millwork. Looking at the front door, the unique design with turned disks applied to the panels as well as other curvilinear elements can be understood as an exuberant advertisement for Jefferson's turnings.

Arlington's involvement with changes in early nineteenth century woodworking technology includes other important aspects that are represented in Jefferson Cutter's house.

At another mill site, the Tufts mill, one of the earliest documented manufactories of circular saws in the U.S. was set up in 1832 by a William Welch and Charles Griffith. According to Barber's Historical Collections of 1838, this was producing \$30,000 worth of saws per year (not necessarily all circular). While literature on early millwork technology is very limited, there is documentation that clapboard sawing mills using circular saws were being set up as early as 1822 in Maine (probably using blades imported from England), and that they were probably becoming widespread by the 1830's (John Curtis, "Gleanings on Early Sawing Machine", *APT*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1973). Clapboard and shingle sawing appears to be one of the major initial successful uses for early circular saws. Similar developments were occurring in the development and usage of various planing and millwork machines.

How many of these developments were utilized by Jefferson Cutter in his mill is not known. Examination of the fabric of his house shows he certainly was using the latest products. The original clapboards are circular sawn, but lapped and skived rather than butted at their end joints. This is an interesting combination of old and new technologies that shows up in buildings on the 1830's and 40's. The trim for door frames, interior window casings, and fireplace mantels utilize four variations on typical Greek Revival symmetrical architrave moldings. The stair balusters are a very unusual slender turning that is more bulbous in the middle. For a house of modest size, the trimmings are extensive and remarkably intact.

The main entry door is the primary design element of the façade and appears to be completely unique in detail in American architecture. Its most distinctive details, the large turned full and quarter disks applied to the panels of the door and sidelights, were possibly products of Jefferson Cutter's own turning mill.



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

ARLINGTON

1 WHITTEMORE PARK  
(611 MASS. AVE.)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

P

ARL.4

The overall design of the doorway is loosely derived from the frontispiece shown in Plate 29 of Asher Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* (first edition, 1833), while the curved fretwork elements on the door are identical to elements of a fence design shown in Plate 33 of Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter* (first edition, 1830). Other curved fretwork elements may have been designed by the builder, as there is no obvious pattern book source for them. The blind flattened arch below the entablature is very similar to a blind arch on another related Greek Revival portico on the Peletiah P. Pierce House at 1106 Massachusetts Ave. in East Lexington dating to ca. 1834. Another related frontispiece derived more directly from Plate 28 of *the Practice of Architecture* is on the Stone Building designed by architect Issac [sic] Melvin in 1833 at 715 Massachusetts Ave. in East Lexington.

Whether the builder was directly aware of Benjamin's books and whether he was influenced by the nearby buildings in East Lexington is not known. In either case, this frontispiece clearly demonstrates that both common forms and pattern book designs were combined and translated by creative individuals into highly personal and exuberant designs.

(The above text is quoted from Preservation Technology Associates, Inc., in an April 1988 report, "Jefferson Cutter House; Arlington, MA; Historical Summary; Existing Conditions and Recommended Treatment", pp. 1-4.)

The Jefferson Cutter House is presently owned by the Town of Arlington. Occupants include the Cyrus Dallin Art Museum, offices of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, and the Cutter House Gallery (an exhibition and function space). The interior and exterior of the building were restored after its move to the present site in 1989, carefully based on surviving physical evidence. Aluminum siding and a rear addition were removed; a new foundation was provided; asphalt roof shingles were replaced with wood shingles; chimneys were re-pointed; and decorative interior paint finishes were restored. After subsequent deterioration, an exterior restoration project completed in 2016 replaced the wood shingle roof in kind and repaired or restored clapboards, windows, and trim.

The Jefferson Cutter House is significant as "one of the best preserved and most elaborate examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture in Arlington" and for its historical associations with Jefferson Cutter and the Cutter family. (NR nomination: Sec. 8, p. 1; 1991) The original MHC Form B for this building (ca. 1970) records the then-owner reporting that Henry Ford was interested in buying the front door of the Cutter House for his Greenfield Village (Michigan) project—a collection of nearly a hundred historic structures moved to a site near Detroit from locations across the country and opened to the public in 1933. The Jefferson Cutter House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 as an individual property within a Multiple Resources Area nomination for the Town of Arlington.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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- Massachusetts Historical Commission. MACRIS listing for ARL.4, Jefferson Cutter House. (Form B – Building prepared by Betsy Friedberg, Mass. Historical Commission, December 1984, and ca. 1970 form prepared by Mrs. H. M. Gott) Accessed 31 July 2016.
- "Origins of The Henry Ford". <https://www.thehenryford.org/collections-and-research/digital-resources/popular-topics/origins-of-thf/> Accessed 31 July 2016.
- Preservation Technology Associates, Inc. "Jefferson Cutter House; Arlington, MA; Historical Summary; Existing Conditions and Recommended Treatment". April 1988
- Preservation Technology Associates, Inc. "Preliminary Paint Color Study; Jefferson Cutter House – Arlington, MA". January 1990.



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ARLINGTON 1 WHITEMORE PARK  
(611 MASS. AVE.)

Area(s) Form No.

P	ARL.4
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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



North (rear) and west elevations.



South (façade) elevation: Main entrance.



South (façade) elevation: Main entrance detail.



South (façade) elevation: Main entrance detail.



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ARLINGTON 1 WHITTEMORE PARK  
(611 MASS. AVE.)

Area(s) Form No.

P	ARL.4
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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



South (façade) elevation: West ell entrance.



Historic image: South (façade) elevation, ca. 1898.

1146 Mass. Ave.: NRIND NRMRA 4/18/1985; PR 01/09/1990

1 Whittemore Pk: NRIND NRMRA 1/23/1992

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	446-A

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
80 BAYLION STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

02108



Town Arlington, MA

Address Relocated to 1 Whittemore Pk 1989  
1146 Massachusetts Avenue

Historic Name Jefferson Cutter House

Use: Present Dwelling

Original Dwelling

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1817

Source Parker's History of Arlington

Style Federal

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric Vinyl siding

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) ca. 1920:

Rear enclosed porch

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The house is located close to  
the street along a residential section  
of Massachusetts Avenue.

UTM: <sup>19</sup>321080/4698780

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date 12/84

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Despite its vinyl siding, the Jefferson Cutter House remains a distinguished example of the five-bay Federal plan. It retains its original character and many original details. The house is particularly noteworthy for its finely carved entryway and its symmetric half-gabled wings. The Greek Revival entrance surround is probably a ca. 1830 addition. The entryway's Greek fret-adorned pilasters supporting a simple pediment, as well as its two-thirds-length sidelights with delicate muntins, closely resemble plates from Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830). Several homes in adjoining East Lexington display similar entryways. The Jefferson Cutter

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state jogs." It is the on history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) House also boasts narrow ells on either side, only one bay wide, which are known as "Beverly House in Arlington known to have this unusual Massachusetts feature.

The Cutter family had settled in the area in 1692. The family enjoyed mill priveleges along Mill Brook for many generations. Jefferson Cutter and his brother, Gershom, built several early houses in Arlington, of which this is the best preserved example. Cutter worked as a mill wright, turner, and edgefoot maker during his carrer. His mill dam privilege passed ultimately to the Theodore Schwamb Company.

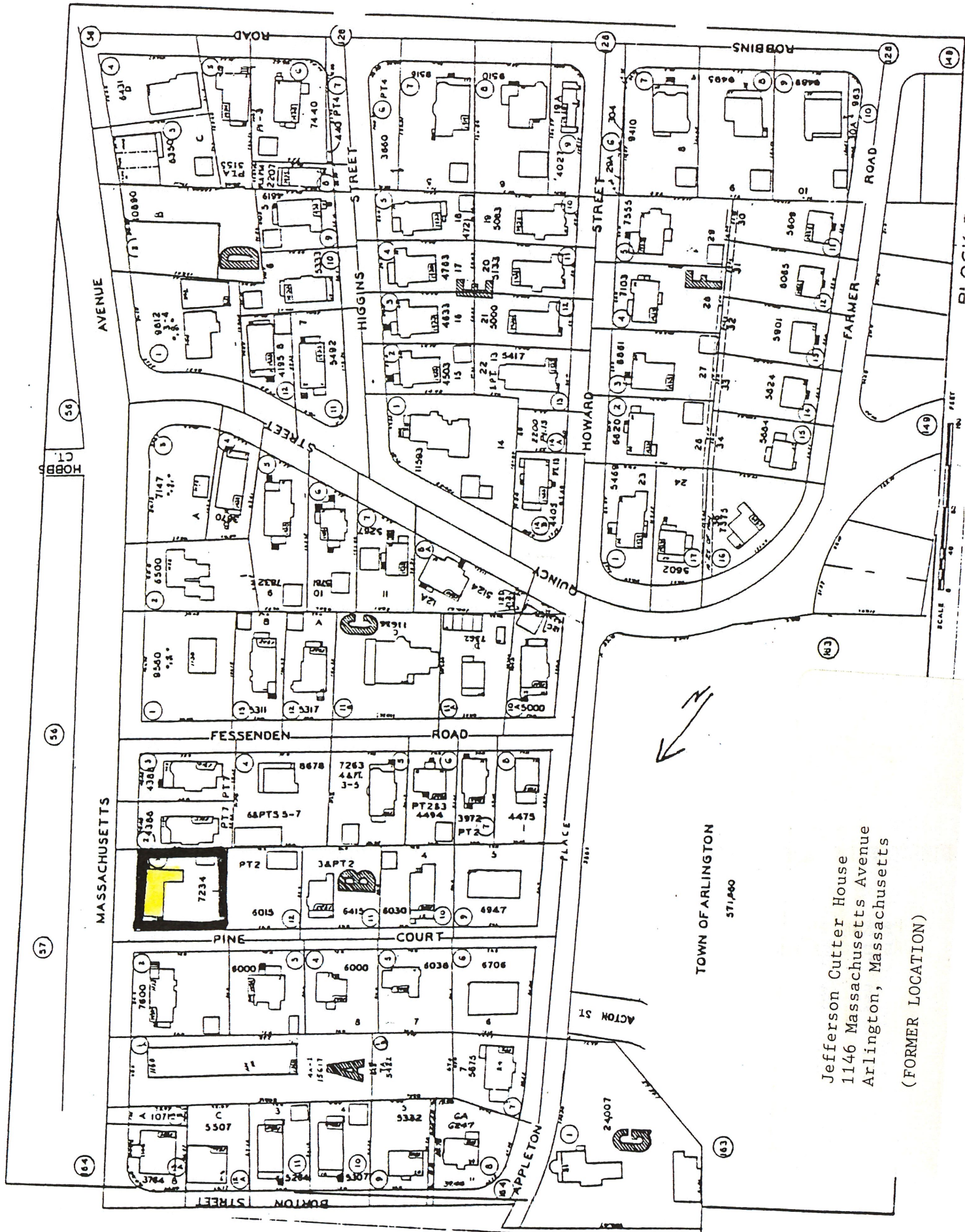
CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The Jefferson Cutter House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. It fulfillls criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places for its associations with one of Arlington's founding families, & as a distinguished example of early 19th century domestic architecture,

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

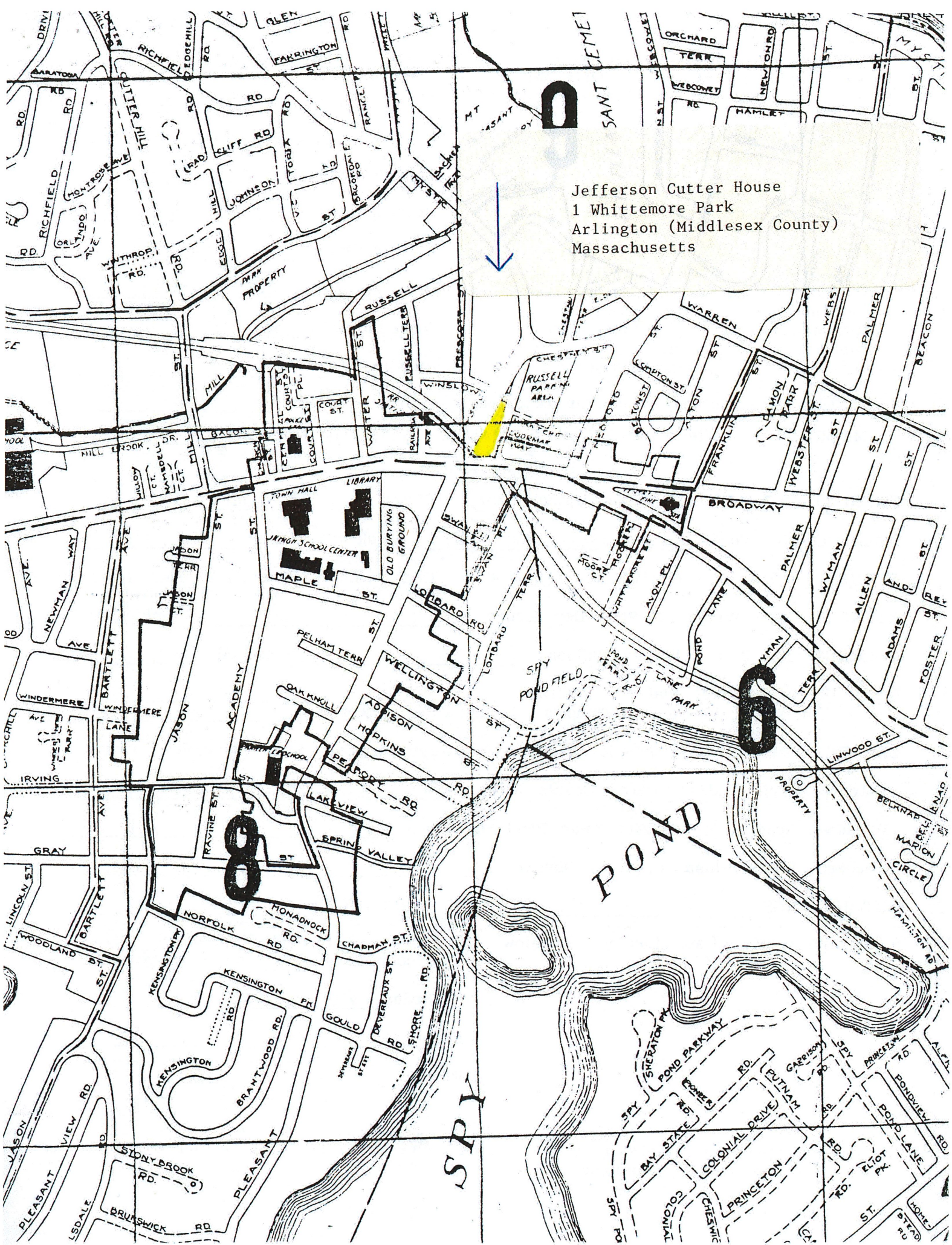
Parker's History of Arlington  
Assessors Records





Jefferson Cutter House  
1146 Massachusetts Avenue  
Arlington, Massachusetts  
(FORMER LOCATION)





Jefferson Cutter House  
1 Whittemore Park  
Arlington (Middlesex County)  
Massachusetts





FORM B - STRUCTURE SURVEY  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

1. Is this structure historically significant to:  
Town Commonwealth Nation

Structure has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Agriculture	Commerce/Industry
Architecture	Science/Invention
Art/Sculpture	Travel/Communication
Education	Military Affairs
Government	Religion/Philosophy
Literature	Indians
Music	<u>Development of Town/City</u>

2. Town ARLINGTON

Street 1149 MASS. AVE.

Name TOURTELLOT HOUSE

Original Use Dwelling

Present Use DWELLING + BUSINESS

Present Owner MAX TROESCH

Date 1815 Style FEDERAL

Source of Date OWNER

Architect \_\_\_\_\_

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered ADDITION ON BACK IN 1928

IMPORTANCE of site to area: Great Little None SITE endangered by \_\_\_\_\_

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Stone

WALL COVER: Wood CLAPBOARD (aluminum siding, but exactly resembles the original wood) Brick Stone Other \_\_\_\_\_

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Cluster Elaborate Irregular  
FRONT 2 1/2 + 1 1/2 REAR

ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Dependency \_\_\_\_\_ Simple/Complex

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 Portico Balcony \_\_\_\_\_ Recessed \_\_\_\_\_

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard  
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork \_\_\_\_\_

FACADE: Gable End: Front/Side Symmetrical/Asymmetrical Simple/Complex Ornament

Entrance: Front/Side Centered Double Features: Unusually handsome front door

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied \_\_\_\_\_

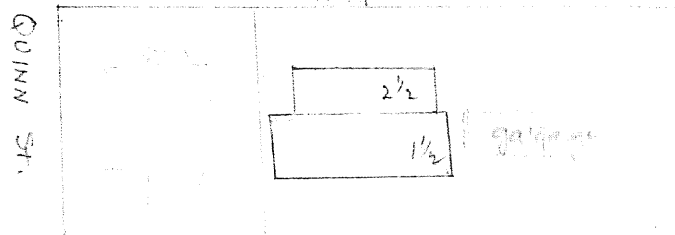
Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Obscured \_\_\_\_\_

OUTBUILDINGS Garage beside house LANDSCAPING \_\_\_\_\_

5. Indicate location of structure on map below

MASS. AVE

1149



6. Footage of structure from street 10'

Property has 150 feet frontage on street

Recorder Mrs. N.M. GATT

For \_\_\_\_\_

Photo E-09-110-1-006

NOTE: Recorder should obtain written permission from Commission or sponsoring organization before using this form. (See Reverse Side)

# FOR USE WITH IMPORTANT STRUCTURES (Indicate any interior features of note)

Fireplace Seven fireplaces in house, all notable.  
 Stairway Twin kitchens, both with identical cooking  
 fireplaces, including ovens.  
 Other Very deep cellar in this house, where  
 owner now carries on his laboratory business.

## GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Built by Jason Cutler, brother of Gersham, who were builders of many early houses in the town.

Henry Ford wished to buy the front door of this house for his Greenfield Village restoration, but the owners refused to sell. Some years later a truck crashed into the front door, greatly damaging the front of the house, but repairs were made, and the house suffered no permanent damage.

## REFERENCE (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

From the previous owner.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Original Owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deed Information: Book Numb \_\_\_\_\_



Original yellow form: Eligibility file \_\_\_\_\_  
copies: Inventory form ☒  
Town file(w/corresp.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Macris \_\_\_\_\_  
NR director \_\_\_\_\_

AKL 7

Community: Arlington

**MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER**

Date Received:

Date Due:

Date Reviewed: 11/7/90

Type: Individual District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Jefferson Cutter House

Inventory Form: 446-A 4

Address: 1 Whittemore Park (at Mass. Ave.), Arlington

Requested by: MHC

Action: Honor ITC Grant R & C Other: Moved building

Agency: Staff in charge of Review: BF/AT

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

- ☒ Eligible in orig. location  
☐ Eligible, also in district  
☐ Eligible only in district  
☐ Ineligible  
☐ More information needed

**DISTRICTS**

- ☐ Eligible  
☐ Ineligible  
☐ More information needed  
☒ Contributes to Arl. Ctr HD  
Exc. B. (Moved)

**CRITERIA:**

A

B

C

D

Exc. B.

**LEVEL:**

Local

State

National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by BF 11/14/90

The Jefferson Cutter House, listed in the NRHP in 1984 as part of the Arlington MRA, is a distinguished example of the five-bay Federal plan house. It retains many original details and is unique in Arlington for its finely carved entryway apparently based on Asher Benjamin plates, and its Beverly jog. Several houses in adjoining East Lexington display similar entryways. ~~Since~~ <sup>At</sup> the time of its listing in the NR, the house was covered with aluminum siding and was otherwise in dilapidated condition. With the help of a grant from MHC, the building was recently carefully restored.

In its original location, the house held historical associations with Jefferson Cutter and the Cutter family, holders of mill privileges on nearby Mill Brook. In 1989, the house was moved about two miles to a new location in the Arlington Center Historic District (also NR 1984). Moving the house was the only way of preserving the building, as the owners had other plans for the land on which the building stood. In its new location, the building continues to face south onto Massachusetts Avenue.

The building continues to fulfil Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places, as well as Exception B, and contributes to the Arl. Ctr. HD, a district representing the historic institutional, commercial, and residential core of Arlington. Because it no longer retains association with its original site near the Mill Brook, the house no longer meets Criterion A.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 6 1985

date entered 4-18-85

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

Historic Resources of the Town of Arlington, Massachusetts (partial inventory  
historic historical and architectural 1635-1940)

and/or common Arlington Multiple Resource Area

## 2. Location

street &amp; number Multiple - See individual forms N/A not for publication

city, town Arlington N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

X Multiple Resource

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - See attached list and individual forms

street &amp; number

city, town Arlington N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

street &amp; number 208 Cambridge Street

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1976-1980 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street Boston state Massachusetts

## 7. Description

Arlington Multiple Resource Area, Arlington, MA

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☒ moved date See individual forms

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

*Portions redacted*

The boundaries of the Arlington Multiple Resource Area are the incorporated town limits of Arlington, Massachusetts. The town, which occupies an area of 5 1/4 square miles, is bounded by Cambridge, Belmont, Lexington, Winchester, Medford, and Somerville. It is located in eastern Middlesex County, some five miles northwest of Boston.

Topographically, Arlington is split roughly in two by a bold escarpment separating the Middlesex Fells upland district from the broad flood plain known as the Boston Basin. That escarpment is broken in Arlington by the valley of Mill Brook, which runs southeast out of the uplands from Great Meadows in Lexington to the Mystic Lakes at Arlington's northeastern boundary. Thus, Arlington is characterized by three distinct topographic areas: level plains of glacial outwash in the area east of Pleasant and Medford Streets, hilly uplands in Arlington Heights to the west, and the long narrow Mill Brook Valley running west to east through the town. Elevations range from a low of 10 feet on the town's eastern border to a high of 377 feet at Arlington Heights' Park Circle in the southwest corner of the town. Crescent Hill Avenue, northwest of Mill Brook, is the second highest point at 281 feet. Arlington Heights is part of the natural wall encircling the Boston Basin, known as the Blue Hills Complex. These hills are composed of various igneous rocks, including granite, syenite, and diorite, and extend from the Blue Hills in Milton, to the south, in a great arc northwest, and thence northeast to the northern extent of the Middlesex Fells in Malden.

Waterways form several of the town's boundaries. Arlington Reservoir forms part of the Lexington border to the west, while Alewife Brook separates East Arlington from Cambridge. The Mystic Lakes and Mystic River define the town's northern limits between Winchester and Medford. Important bodies of water in the town are Spy Pond, a 20-acre pond noted for its 19th century ice industry, and the Mystic Lakes. Both bodies are glacially formed kettles, although the Mystic Lakes have been altered with manmade obstructions. Arlington lies within the Mystic River drainage area.

Prior to the 20th century, streams abounded west of Arlington Center. The largest of these ran parallel to the south side of Massachusetts Avenue from Swan Street to the Lockland Street area. Most of the streams have been covered over by development-induced landform alteration. With the exception of Mill Brook, none of the town's streams supported early milling.

Originally, Arlington, then known as Menotomy, was part of Cambridge. A portion of the original 1636 "Eight Mile Line" survives as Warren Street. Arlington's present western boundary was established when the town of Lexington was formed in 1713. When Menotomy became a separate parish from Cambridge, in 1732, the town's eastern border at Alewife Brook was established. In 1807, Menotomy was established as the town of West Cambridge, the name it retained until 1867. At that time, the present name "Arlington" was adopted. Minor boundary adjustments occurred in the mid 19th century and again in the early 20th century, as formal bounds were established between Arlington and its many neighbors.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

ARLINGTON: Arlington

Continuation sheet Multiple Resource Area

Item number 7

Page 1

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date entered

Historic Overview

Arlington today is an intensely developed inner suburb of the Greater Boston Area. Settlement of the area from Cambridge occurred early in the 17th century, with mill sites developed along Mill Brook and farmsteads along present-day Massachusetts Avenue. By the early 18th century, the town center had emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street, an important transportation route linking Spy Pond, and the Mystic River. Agriculture, ice cutting at Spy Pond and a variety of industrial activities along Mill Brook provided the major economic focus of early 19th century. Establishment of an Arlington-Lexington branch railroad (1846) and of horsecar service on Massachusetts Avenue to Cambridge (1859) facilitated the town's mid-19th century development. Saw manufacturing, spice and grain milling, ice harvesting and ice-cutting tool manufacture, furniture manufacturing, and market gardening dominated the town's mid-19th century economy.

After the abrupt loss of water power as a result of the establishment of the Arlington Water Works (1872), market gardening emerged as the town's major industry. The other preeminent change of the late 19th century was Arlington's rapid and extensive development as a residential suburb of Boston. Suburbanization continued well into the mid 20th century. With the postwar decline of market gardening and subdivision of agricultural lands, Arlington achieved its present intensely developed residential character.

Community Development Patterns:

Factors affecting Arlington's development are discussed below by period. Parenthetical numbers refer to date of construction and inventory numbers. For more specific locations, please refer to historic map series.

1635-1733: Menotomy

Present-day Arlington, then known by its aboriginal name, Menotomy, was settled in 1635, when George Cooke obtained mill rights on Mill Brook at what is today known as Water Street. (Cooke's mill was not completed until 1637.) That mill site focused settlement at what remains today the town center. For all of the period before 1733, Menotomy functioned primarily as an outlying farming and grazing community of Cambridge. Several other small-scale grist- and sawmills, however, did join Cook's Mill on Mill Brook at Mill and Grove Streets.

Native trails, upgraded throughout the period, served as the town's primary transportation routes. The most important of these routes followed Massachusetts Avenue, Pleasant, Mystic, and Medford Streets. These were supplemented by Broadway (the route to Charlestown), Water Street (to Cook's Mill), and, in 1703, by Lake Street, originally laid out as a division highway through the 17th-century planting fields on Menotomy Plain (East Arlington). These routes formed a more or less radial pattern out from the town center at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Mystic Street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

ARLINGTON: Arlington

Continuation sheet Multiple Resource Area

Item number 7

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date entered

In population, Menotomy probably numbered no more than 250 persons during this period. Most were undoubtedly housed in simple gable-roofed vernacular houses and cottages. The first municipal structure, a schoolhouse, was built in 1693 at the center. The only extant period residence is the Fowle-Reed-Wyman House (ca. 1706, NR 1975), a two-story central-plan structure. Although the town was a major area of native occupation from the Middle Archaic through Contact periods, there are only a few known native sites, all dating from the Late Woodland period and located along Alewife Brook and the west side of Spy Pond.

1733-1807: The Second Parish of Cambridge

In 1733, Menotomy became a separate parish, the Second Parish of Cambridge. Location of the first (1734) meetinghouse (which measured 46' X 36' X 24') at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street reinforced that site as the town center. The present Unitarian Church (1977) at Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street, and its 18th-century burying ground, set aside in 1724, mark the site of the first meetinghouse. The 17th-century highway system remained intact, undergoing improvements through the period. Roads in highland sections (Appleton and Forest Streets to the west and Hutchinson Road to the north) were upgraded as well. The importance of Massachusetts Avenue as the principal east/west highway from Cambridge to Concord was underscored in 1775, when that route witnessed the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War.

By 1765, Menotomy's population numbered roughly 500 to 600 persons, most of whom were engaged in farming. With the establishment of Amos Whittemore's card factory in 1799, Menotomy's economy began to diversify, encouraging a boost in the population to 971 by 1810.

The building stock generally remained vernacular in content, with simple farmhouses predominating. In total, less than a dozen houses of the pre-1807 period survive in Arlington, all of which display standard plans, timber frame construction, and simple detailing (1750, #516; 1801, #545). By the 1790s, increasing architectural diversity could be noted, particularly in the houses of the town's most prominent citizens.

The Parson Fiske House (1791; demolished) featured a hip roof and Georgian detailing. The period's preeminent residence and the town's only extant pre-1807 high-style structure is the Whittemore-Robbins House (1799), built by industrialist Amos Whittemore. Perhaps abetted by the material success of the Whittemore Card Factory, the town in 1805 constructed a new larger meetinghouse (70' X 56' X 30') with a pillared porch and domed belfry. As a whole, Menotomy's pre-1807 landscape was characterized by a cluster of residential buildings surrounding the meetinghouse and burying ground at the present town center, with simple mill buildings nearby on Mill Brook. Several taverns strung along Massachusetts Avenue and scattered farmsteads on Menotomy Plain (East Arlington) comprised the other major components of the town's landscape. The burying ground, established in 1733 (#00000), is the most significant surviving landscape feature of this period. Also surviving is a milestone, ca.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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ARLINGTON: Arlington

Continuation sheet Multiple Resource Area

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1790 (#903), near the intersection of today's Paul Revere and Appleton Streets in the foothills of Arlington Heights. The milestone marks eight miles to Boston.

1807-1867: West Cambridge

In 1807, Menotomy, the northwest precinct of Cambridge, was incorporated as the town of West Cambridge. As it had for the previous century, West Cambridge remained primarily a quiet farming community, growing slowly until the 1830s, when the town's industries began to gather momentum. As Boston markets grew at mid century, farming in West Cambridge responded, shifting from generalized agriculture to specialized market gardening. With increased agricultural and industrial activity, and improved transportation to Cambridge and Boston, West Cambridge's growth accelerated. Small milling and manufacturing concerns defined the Mill Brook Valley while the town's first suburban subdivisions emerged in the farmlands and orchards south and east of the town center. Transportation routes expanded significantly between 1807 and 1867, with overall improvements to the existing colonial road networks. Two turnpikes were introduced early in the 19th century: in 1805, the Concord Turnpike (now Route 2) and, in 1810, the Middlesex Turnpike (Lowell and Westminster Streets). The major changes occurred after 1846, when the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, routed around Spy Pond and up the Mill Brook Valley, was established between Arlington and Lexington. After 1859, horsecar service on Massachusetts Avenue to Cambridge linked West Cambridge to the Boston street railway system. Population rose gradually through the period, reaching around 1,300 by 1830. Substantial increases in population did not occur until the 1840s and later, with annexation of a portion of Charlestown south of the Mystic Lakes in 1842 and a burgeoning manufacturing economy in the 1850s. Between 1850 and 1855, West Cambridge's population jumped 17%, to 2,670. This figure included the town's first Irish immigrants, who, by 1865, numbered nearly 20 percent of the total population. Building construction in the town accelerated to mirror mid-century economic and population expansion. With the exception of the Pleasant Street area, the focus of elite housing, residential architecture was vernacular in character, consisting primarily of farmhouses and modest workers' housing. Two-story frame houses with traditional central passage or side-hall plans predominated. Generally, first-quarter 19th century houses display vernacular plans and detailing (#112, 1820; #549, 1828). Typical Greek Revival houses featured simple entrances with straight transoms and sidelights (#114, ca. 1840; #258, ca. 1835). Porticoed Greek Revival houses (#340, ca. 1830; #21, ca. 1830) are also less common, while only one temple-front Greek Revival house (#438, ca. 1840) survives in the town.

Proportionately, houses in the Italianate style are the most numerous for the period. For these, a range of structures from simple vernacular farm and workers' housing (ca. 1850, #126) to elaborately detailed examples (#421, ca. 1855; #11, ca. 1860) is present within the community. Increased mid-century population manifested itself in the appearance of the first multiple-family houses in the period: double houses, either built as such (ca. 1855, #378; ca. 1865, #441) or converted from earlier structures (1816, #494), predominated.

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The construction of a flamboyant Italianate Town Hall (Melvin and Young, 1852; demolished 1960) symbolized the new sophistication in West Cambridge. In 1837, a free public library had been established. New school districts were delineated in 1838, with two-room, two-story schoolhouses built in two of the districts. By 1856, West Cambridge's streets boasted gas lighting and in 1864, the town founded its first high school. The Cutter School (1867, #540) is the only school still standing from the period. New churches were built by the First Parish first in 1840 and again in 1856, after the former structure burned. Religious factionalism expressed itself in the formation of Orthodox (1842) and Universalist (1844) parishes. Both the Egyptian Revival Orthodox church (1844; now Pleasant Street Congregational, NR 1983) and the Romanesque Revival Universalist church (1841, 1860, Thomas Silloway; now Greek Orthodox, NR 1983) still stand.

One- and two-story frame commercial buildings, none of which survive, were scattered along Massachusetts Avenue at the town center. Frame factory buildings were located along Mill Brook and there were ice sheds at Spy Pond. Of these, one of the only surviving structure is the Old Schwamb Mill (1861; NR, 1971), a 2 1/2-story frame building that retains its original machinery for turning oval picture frames.

The Mill Brook Valley and town center maintained their focus as industrial and municipal centers through the period. As the Pleasant Street area was subdivided for the "suburban" mansions of Boston businessman, a core of elite housing developed south of the town center while scattered farmsteads occupied most of the town's remaining area.

1867-1940: Arlington

In 1867, the town of West Cambridge changed its name to Arlington. The name change represented an effort to break with Cambridge and assert a stronger municipal identity for the town. The period from 1867 to 1940 was one of great suburban expansion, checked by the competing needs of a very strong market-gardening industry for open agricultural land. The town's present suburban character was not confirmed until after 1915, when the pressure for residential subdivision triumphed over agricultural interests.

Road and rail routes from the mid 19th century were expanded and upgraded. Electric streetcar service ran along the entire length of Massachusetts Avenue with supplementary routes to Somerville along Broadway, to Medford along Medford Street and north along Mystic Street to Winchester and Woburn. As residential subdivisions were platted, infill streets substantially expanded the town's street network. In the early 20th century, the town's major transportation axes (Route 2A: Massachusetts Avenue/Summer Street; Route 3: Mystic Street; and Route 60: Medford/Pleasant Streets) were upgraded as auto roads, while autohighways (Mystic Valley Parkway and Route 2) were introduced in the early 1930s.

The town's population rose steadily and dramatically over the 63-year period from 1867 to



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1930, increasing from just over 3,200 inhabitants in 1870 to 36,000 residents in 1930. Particularly rapid expansion occurred in the early 20th century, when the population doubled every fifteen years. Roughly one quarter of the town's population was classified as foreign in the 1885 and 1905 censuses; of these, most were Irish, many of whom were employed as farm workers.

After 1867, the range of building types in the town broadened to include a variety of residential types, single- and multiple-family housing, in high-style through vernacular expressions. The Pleasant Street area south of the town center retained its mid-19th century identity as an elite neighborhood of architect-designed houses in up-to-date styles. Arlington Heights and the Bartlett/Oakland Street area, southwest of the town center, were subdivided with comfortable single-family houses while after 1900, East Arlington developed with two- and three-family houses and single-family cottages (Orvis Road HD). By the second quarter of the 20th century, subdivisions with picturesque winding roads had been platted southwest of Mystic Street, and substantial single-family houses began to appear in the hilly sections bordering the Mystic Lakes.

Well-built masonry commercial blocks in the Colonial Revival style replaced earlier brick and frame buildings in the town center, while secondary commercial nodes with frame and masonry buildings developed on Massachusetts Avenue in East Arlington at Lake Street and in Arlington Heights at Park Street.

Municipal response to Arlington's suburbanization came in the form of public investment in new schools (1899, #569), fire stations (1926, #518; 1928, #536), and a water works (an unsuccessful venture initiated in 1872 and abandoned in 1898). The town's architecturally outstanding Robbins Library (1892, Cabot, Everett and Mead;; #528) and Town Hall (1912, R. Clipston Sturgess; #529) stand as a monument to the generosity of Arlington's philanthropic Robbins family, descendants of a Fanueil Hall poultryman, Nathan Robbins (Town Center HD).

By 1930, dense residential infill covered most of Arlington's landscape. Only the hilly sections north of Massachusetts Avenue along borders with Lexington and Winchester remained largely undeveloped. Single- and multiple-family houses lined the blocks north and south of Massachusetts Avenue, while along the Avenue itself were focused the commercial and institutional structures to service the surrounding neighborhoods. Industries along the Mill Brook Valley remained in some scattered locations, but East Arlington's famous 19th-century market gardens were obliterated by suburban subdivision.

Architecture

The architecture section following is organized by building type. Residential structures are discussed first and are the most numerous component within the nomination. Non-residential structures, including municipal, commercial, and industrial buildings, are then discussed.

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Parenthetical numerals refer to date and inventory number. Observations in this section are drawn from the Arlington survey and from the conclusions of the state survey team's report on the Boston region.

Residential Buildings

Most of the housing in Arlington was constructed between 1875 and 1930; however, small clusters of mid-19th century housing stock, scattered pre-1850 farmhouses, and several post-1930 subdivisions give Arlington a diversity of residential architecture. Geographically, the town is roughly demarcated into neighborhoods of single-family, late-19th century housing southwest of the town center; early 20th century multifamily housing in East Arlington; and later single-family housing in the northern half of the town. Pleasant Street contains a mix of elite housing and institutional uses.

Development of residential neighborhoods generally expanded in linear subdivisions running off the old colonial road system. With the exception of Arlington Heights, platted in 1872, major subdivision of the town occurred around the turn of the century. Neighborhoods south of Massachusetts Avenue and east of Pleasant Street were platted with regular street grids of long, narrow blocks. It was not until the 1920s and later, however, that the hilly northwestern section of the town was filled in with winding and picturesque suburban streets. The town today exhibits a densely settled appearance with numerous medium-size, low-rise residences of one to three stories height predominating.

Arlington's suburban character is defined by the large number of comfortable houses built between 1875 and 1930. These houses are generally conservative in plan and detailing, but reflect their construction for middle-class commuters in quality of materials and execution. Clapboards and shingles are the most common sheathing materials used; however, brick and stucco are not uncommon materials in the town, particularly for 20th-century housing. As in other Boston suburbs, Colonial Revival-style details predominate. While a few houses of architect design are known, the great majority of the houses built at the end of the 19th century were the work of local speculators and builders. Arlington architects, including C. Herbert McClare and Charles H. Bartlett, played an important role in local developments such as Kensington Park (#00000), but noted Boston architects, among them Hartwell and Richardson, were called in to design the houses of Arlington's most prominent families. The Boston architectural firm of Gay and Proctor is probably most closely identified with architectural design in the town, having designed numerous residences and other buildings; William Proctor of the firm was an Arlington native.

First Period (1640 - 1730)

Arlington's First Period houses were typical of Massachusetts Bay Colony construction with heavy timber framing, simple central chimney plans, and clapboarded exteriors. Of the three pre-1730 houses surviving in the town, only one preserves many characteristics of First Period construction. That house is the Fowle-Reed-Wyman House, 64 Old Mystic Street (ca.

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1706, NR 1975), a central chimney plan structure of two-story height with an integral lean-to. Much of the house's early 18th-century interior finishes remain intact. The other two houses (Butterfield-Whittemore, 54 Massachusetts Avenue, ca. 1695 and ca. 1800, NR 1977; Captain Benjamin Locke, 21 Appleton Street, ca. 1720, 1780, 1790; NR, 1978) contain Federal-period interiors. The Locke House does, however, retain its 18th-century vernacular form, with a central chimney and simple plan of one bay's depth by five bays' width. All three houses are located on early roads in peripheral areas.

Georgian Period (1725-1780)

Georgian-style houses in Arlington tended to be conservative and plain, mirroring the rural, agrarian character of the 18th-century town. Only two houses of the period still stand. These are the Jason Russell House, 7 Jason Street (ca. 1740; NR 1974) and the Wayside Inn, 393 Massachusetts Avenue (at one time known as the Cutter House) (ca. 1750, #516). The Russell House exhibits classic characteristics of vernacular Georgian architecture: central chimney, five-by-one-bay plan with central entrance, 6/9 fenestration with heavy, projecting framing and a projecting gabled porch. The "Wayside Inn" is unusual in that it is the only half house of the period extant in the town.

Federal Period (1780-1830)

Houses of the Federal period in Arlington retain the same simple vernacular details that characterize the town's Georgian-period houses. Center-hall plans replaced the center chimney plans of the earlier period, and the number of extant house for the Federal period is considerably larger. The only house of the period to display characteristics of high-style Federal architecture is the Whittemore-Robbins House, 670 Massachusetts Avenue (1799; NR 1974), an imposing, cubelike, three-story hip-roofed house capped with a cupola.

Far plainer are such typical Federal-period structures as Winn Farm, 57 Summer Street (ca. 1820; #12), Kimball Farmer House, 1173 Massachusetts Avenue (1828; #549) and Jefferson Cutter House, 1149 Massachusetts Avenue (1815; #545A). All of these feature the standard central hall, five-bay-wide plan of the period. They are notable, however, for the rear wall placement of their chimneys; the state survey team has identified twin rear-wall chimney placement as an important regional variant of vernacular Federal architecture in Middlesex County. Also of note is the presence of embellished entrances on the Farmer and Jefferson Cutter houses. Gothic lancet tracery graces the Farmer House, while heavy, molded fretwork derived from Asher Benjamin pattern books distinguishes the Jefferson Cutter House. Both entrances point to a concern for and awareness of decorative detail not evidenced prior to the Federal period.

Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Modest vernacular single-family houses predominated for the Industrial period. Most of these were, in the Mill Brook Valley, workers' houses, and in outlying areas, farmhouses. In form, most houses were one-and-a-half or two-story frame buildings with gable roofs and clapboard



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siding. A shift from traditional centrally entered plans to side-hall plans occurred around mid century. Most houses display simple Greek Revival or Italianate detailing. One of the most significant developments was the growth of suburban estates around Spy Pond after the 1846 introduction of rail service to Boston. Another phenomenon of note was a rise in the number of double houses in the town around 1850. Some early houses were converted to two-family use in the period (Lieutenant Benjamin Locke Store, 11-13 Lowell Street; 1816, #494), but there are other instances in which houses, some rather stylish, were built as double houses (First Parish Church Parsonage, 232-234 Pleasant Street; ca. 1855, #378).

Greek Revival Style (1820-1860)

The Greek Revival style can be noted in a number of different residential forms in Arlington. The earliest of these display transitional features from the Federal period. The J. Peirce Farmhouse, 123 Claremont Street (ca. 1830, #259), an example of this transition in both plan and detailing, has a twin rear-wall chimney plan and centrally entered five-bay facade featuring a basket-arched entrance surround with 3/4 sidelights. Another transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style house is the J. P. Peirce Homestead, 122 Claremont Street (ca. 1835, #258). While the side-hall plan of the house points toward the Greek Revival style, the massing and light scale of moldings and trim reveal a Federal-period date. Together with the Thomas Peirce House, 178 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1830, #340) (see below), a full-blown Greek Revival-style building, these three farmsteads comprise the proposed Peirce Farm District.

The predominant Greek Revival house form in Arlington was the two-story side-hall entrance house with gable-front orientation. Temple-front Greek Revival houses with full two-story pedimented porticoes were nearly unknown. The only example of this archetypal Greek Revival form to survive in Arlington is the Whittemore House, 267 Broadway (ca. 1840, #438) now sided with asbestos shingles but retaining its monumental Doric portico, corner-block entrance and window surrounds, and a triangular pediment light.

Typically, Arlington's full-blown Greek Revival houses featured a one-story porch extending the width of the facade or wrapping around the facade and a side elevation. The one-story porch seems to have been favored for farmhouses, with several examples noted townwide. Among the town's surviving Greek Revival farmhouses are the Stephen Symmes Jr. House, 215 Crosby Street (ca. 1845, #21), 13 Winter Street (ca. 1845, #617), 19 Winter Street (ca. 1845, #618), 93 Summer Street (ca. 1855, #114), and the Thomas Peirce House, 178 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1830, #340). On all of these, fluted or reeded Doric columns support the porch. Wide pilasters supporting a heavy entablature are also common to all, while several of the houses feature full-length first floor windows. Somewhat more formal are a few Greek Revival houses in the Pleasant Street area, such as the Call-Bartlett House, 216 Pleasant Street (1855, #376), which are distinguished by extensive use of flush-board siding.

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Italianate Style (1845-1870)

Numerous Italianate houses survive in the earlier settled sections of Arlington. These fall into two general categories: those that retain traditional vernacular house plans and those featuring innovative irregular plans. The most traditional of the vernacular plans was the five-bay-wide, central entrance plan with double interior chimneys, which was used in conjunction with the Italianate style in the 1850s and 1860s. Examples include 275 Broadway (ca. 1850, #442) and 40 Westminster Street (ca. 1850, #126).

A three-bay-wide variant of the central entrance plan with Italianate styling also enjoyed favor at mid century with several prominent examples in the suburban Pleasant Street area and elsewhere. These include the A. P. Cutter House, 89 Summer Street (ca. 1855, #113) and the Burrage-Hoyt House, 21 Oak Knoll (ca. 1850, #333). The standard side-hall plans remained in use through the period and were updated with Italianate details such as bracketed cornices and roundhead windows. A good example of a standard side-hall house made stylish through its details is the Addison Hill House, 83 Appleton Street (ca. 1855, #421).

Less common are Italianate houses of asymmetrical plan, but several examples are represented in the Town Center Historic District, among them the Benjamin Delmont Locke House, 29 Academy Street (ca. 1860, #201; Town Center HD) and the Rev. S .A. Smith House (ca. 1850, #202; Town Center HD). The least conventional Italianate house of the period is a hip-roofed square-plan structure, with deep eaves and an elaborate one-story verandah, that stands at 8 College Avenue (ca. 1865, #11) on a hill overlooking the Mystic Lakes.

The first houses in town built expressly for multifamily use were Italianate double houses such as 274-76 Broadway (ca. 1865, #441) and the First Parish Church Parsonage, 232-234 Pleasant Street (ca. 1855, #378). Though conservative in plan, with central entrances, double interior chimneys, and gable end configuration, the houses are distinguished with bracketed cornices and window surrounds, deep overhanging eaves, and well-detailed entrances.

Second Empire Style (1860-1880)

The Second Empire style, imitating the latest in French architectural fashions, was considered a very modern building form in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The style, distinguished by its boxy mansard roof, was popular for only a brief period, fading from use by 1880. Several noteworthy examples remain in Arlington and reflect the town's growing sophistication. The William Proctor House, 390 Massachusetts Avenue (ca. 1870, #324) east of the town center, a three-bay, center entry building, has a typically shaped roof sheathed in fishscale-patterned slate shingles. It departs from the form somewhat with its Stick Style porch and dormers. A side-entry variant on the Second Empire style is 5 Willow Court (ca. 1874, #613), a two-bay structure with Italianate details in the eave brackets and

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round-arched small entry porch. The building was moved from its original location on Massachusetts Avenue to its present site in the 1930s as a typical consequence of the area's continued commercial development.

Farm Workers Housing

Arlington's farm workers' housing is associated with the town's most predominant industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, market garden farming. Two well-preserved examples of the plain multi-unit residences built to house farm workers survive in Arlington. Both belonged to Warren Rawson, the town's most successful market gardener. They are the Warren Rawson House, 37-49 Park Street (ca. 1885-1890, #352) and the Warren Rawson Building, 68, 70, 72, 74 Franklin Street (ca. 1895, #152).

Both are simple frame buildings built to house a number of workers in dormitory-type settings. Market gardening started to decline at the turn of the century as the Rawson family began selling off their extensive farmlands to real estate developers in the face of pressure from Arlington's growing population. Cheaper farm labor in the south and the development of efficient refrigerated railroad cars contributed to the demise of market gardening in Arlington. By 1915, Rawson's farm had been subdivided; a few farm workers' "dormitories"--now used as multiple-family housing--and several greenhouses were all that remained of this once flourishing industry.

Suburban Period (1880-1930)

The great majority of Arlington's residences were built in this period. The subdivision of large market gardens for residential use began in the period and accelerated after 1900. Commuters to Boston by street railway and, later, by auto were the first residents of the new houses constructed. Single-family and two-family houses formed the bulk of the new construction. These houses are characterized by the use of open plans in which room size and placement were defined more by use than by proximity to the heating sources. Changes in building technology such as central heating, indoor plumbing, and gas and electric service spelled the end for the traditional century-old vernacular house plans. Stylistically, these changes were first evident in the asymmetrical and often rambling house plans of the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. After 1900, there was a return to more formal and symmetrical styles (Colonial and Georgian Revival). Simple rectilinear house forms predominated through the 1920s for single- and multiple-family dwellings alike. After 1915, most of these houses featured shingles or clapboard siding and simple Craftsman or Colonial Revival style details.



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Queen Anne Style (1875-1900)

As the rate of housing construction accelerated in Arlington in the last quarter of the 19th century, many houses were built in the popular Queen Anne style. Most of these were located south of Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington Heights and around Pleasant Street. Most houses of the period display a combination of Queen Anne-style detailing and other stylistic details from the Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles. Few houses in a "pure" Queen Anne style were built. The Cushman House, 104 Bartlett Street (ca. 1890, #225) is one of the best-preserved modest examples of the "pure" Queen Anne style. The simple rectangular mass of the building is enlivened by a variety of sidings and window shapes, a front-facing cross gable, and a recessed entrance porch set asymmetrically to one side of the facade. The full-blown Queen Anne mansions found along Pleasant Street were a notable exception to most of the Queen Anne-style houses built in Arlington. These were larger and featured more elaborate detailing and more complex massing than contemporary houses elsewhere in the town. The Charles Devereaux House, 108 Pleasant Street (1893, #365) and the Edward Hall House, 187 Pleasant Street (ca. 1890, #373) are among the town's finest Queen Anne houses.

Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles (1890-1920)

The majority of the town's turn-of-the-century houses display a combination of Shingle Style and Colonial Revival architecture. Since the period from 1890 to 1920 was one of prolific growth for the town, houses in the Shingle/Colonial Revival style are quite numerous. These range from such outstanding examples as 5-7 Winter Street (ca. 1895, #616), a large, square house with double gables, a recessed entrance porch, and four varieties of siding (three types of shingles plus clapboard), to the modest hip-roofed two-family houses that typify the East Arlington area. Kensington Park (1896-1920; #S-1), a subdivision of imposing shingled houses with Colonial Revival details, is a particularly uniform example of the style, and is being nominated as the Kensington Park Historic District.

Twentieth Century Styles (1900-1930)

As suburban growth accelerated in the early 20th century, important new residential construction took place in Arlington. Single-family houses, once the town's predominant residential form, competed with multifamily forms, most notably the two-family house. A few apartment blocks were also constructed in the period. Houses retained the conservative detailing of the Colonial Revival style. The influence of the Craftsman Style can be noted in such features as stucco finishes, deep eaves with exposed rafters, half timbering, and decorative leaded windows. A very few houses display Mission Revival styling.

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Multifamily Housing

In the late 19th century, several types of multiple-family housing were built in Arlington. The town's population swelled from about 3,000 to more than 36,000 between 1870 and 1930, and single units were no longer sufficient to meet increasing population demands. Arlington's developers produced both high-style and vernacular versions of multiple-family housing, including two-family dwelling, row houses, and apartment blocks. Better transportation routes to Boston spurred on Arlington's suburbanization, and some builders erected multiple-family dwellings for speculative purposes. Others responded to Arlington's flourishing late-19th century market gardening industry and built multiple units for farm workers. Examples of multiple-family dwellings can be found throughout much of Arlington, but tend to be clustered in the eastern and central sections of town, close to major public transportation routes.

Two-Family Dwellings

East Arlington has the town's greatest concentration of two-family dwellings. In the proposed Orvis Road Historic District, a tree-lined street off Massachusetts Avenue with a landscaped central allee, there are a number of fine examples of this genre. Built between 1918 and 1930, many have Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style detailing; most are intact and maintain their shingle or stucco exteriors. Two-story porches, some with stick-style decoration, front most of the dwellings. Also of note are period landscaping, such as lawns and driveways contained within concrete berms, and garages, which survive on many properties.

The Shingle Style dwelling at 5-7 Winter Street (ca. 1895, #616) is one of the largest and best detailed houses in East Arlington. Predating the large-scale subdivision of that area, the building is associated with real estate speculation near and along Massachusetts Avenue, the major route into Boston.

Row Houses

A typically urban form, the row house was rarely found in Massachusetts except in Boston. But a group of Arlington businessmen built a row house at 2-10 Park Terrace (ca. 1900, #572) adjacent to the center of the town's commercial district as a speculative venture. This well-preserved Shingle Style building was designed to attract the middle-class commuter.

Apartment Buildings

The Colonial Revival apartment building at 15A Jason Street (ca. 1900, #290), in the proposed Town Center Historic District, blends well with the rather grand early 20th century Colonial Revival single-family homes that surround it on Jason Street. The building, essentially two three-family dwellings joined by a mid-portion, is adorned with academically correct classical detailing.

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At 3-11 Lakeview Street, the Spanish Oaks Apartment Building (1912, #317) is also part of the proposed Town Center Historic District. Instead of merging with its surroundings, however, this apartment building stands in startling contrast to its neighbors. With a stucco exterior and red tile roof, the U-shaped two-story complex is a particular fine example of the Mission Style, rare in Arlington. The entrance of each duplex is framed by a trellis of wooden beams and stucco columns. Like the Jason Street apartments, the Spanish Oaks is carefully sited close to major transportation routes.

Non-Residential Buildings

In the course of Arlington's metamorphosis from agricultural community to densely populated residential suburb, the town's non-residential building stock evolved as well. Few examples prior to the suburban growth that began in the late 19th century remain. Industrial building in particular declined as the town increasingly became a "bedroom" community for Boston. Instead, the late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by extended building of municipal and commercial structures.

Commercial

Reflecting the town's development patterns, Arlington's commercial structures are clustered along Massachusetts Avenue at the town center and less extensively to the west, at the Park Avenue/Massachusetts Avenue intersection (part of the Arlington Heights development during the last quarter of the 19th century), and in East Arlington, where Lake Street intersects Massachusetts Avenue. Most were built in the early 20th century and are primarily masonry construction in the Colonial Revival style, with some Classical Revival and Queen Anne examples. The Capitol Theater Building at 202-208 Massachusetts Avenue, (1925, #323) is a well-preserved brick commercial block that retains its original usage as a theater with attendant commercial and residential space. Neo-Federal in style, the Capitol Theater Building is symbolic of East Arlington's transition from a market gardening center to the locus of rapid suburbanization in the 1920s.

At the other end of Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington, a small area of commercial properties, at 1334-1339 Massachusetts Avenue (1901, #554) is comprised of two complementary structures on adjacent corners of the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection. The clapboard structures date from the period when the entire Arlington Heights neighborhood was developing at the turn of the century. They feature fine classicized Colonial Revival detailing.

The commercial section of the Town Center Historic District along Massachusetts Avenue contains numerous structures dating primarily from the turn of the century and later. Particularly notable is the Fowle Block, 444-446 Massachusetts Avenue (1896, #522), a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style, built of brick with colored stone inlay.



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At 450-456 Massachusetts Avenue, a brick Colonial Revival commercial building (1909, #523) originally housed Arlington's first automobile showroom. Its construction included a turntable and an elevator to move cars between the main floor showroom and the service garage below.

Industrial

As a suburban community, Arlington has few industrial structures surviving from an earlier period. Small mills were a central part of Arlington's early industrial development during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and wood frame mill buildings were most likely the town's earliest industrial structures. None survive from this period, however. The Old Schwamb Mill (1861; NR 1971), along Mill Brook, is a well-preserved two-and-a-half-story frame structure that continues to operate as a picture- and mirror-frame manufactory. It is one of the few remnants of the Mill Brook Valley's once flourishing mill activity.

In Arlington Heights, the Arlington Coal and Lumber Building, 41 Park Avenue (ca. 1875, #567) is a fine Gothic Revival structure with Stick Style detailing. While the first story has always commercial space, the building's second story served at various times as a civic center, place of worship, dance hall, and roller skating arena.

Municipal

New schools, fire stations, and waterworks were all erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as part of the suburbanization process in Arlington. The Arlington Reservoir, Park Circle (1921-1924; #902), is a massive masonry structure built to resemble a Greco-Roman temple. Its construction coincided with the peak of the Arlington Heights development.

Anchoring the edge of the Town Center Historic District is the Neo-Georgian Central Fire Station, 518 Massachusetts Avenue (1926, #518). It and the Highland Hose House, 1007 Massachusetts Avenue (1928, #536), were both the work of architect George Ernest Robinson. The Central Fire Station is an unusual octagonal structure with multiple exits. The Hose House, however, is a conscious imitation of the Old State House in Boston. Both were part of the major capital improvements in the 1920s.

The Locke School (1899, #569), at 88 Park Avenue, was one of a half-dozen brick schoolhouses built in response to increased population pressures throughout Arlington. This one, an imposing Renaissance Revival structure, was the work of the Boston architectural firm of Gay and Proctor. It replaced a four-room wooden schoolhouse built in 1877 and served the Arlington Heights section of town.

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Religious

Arlington's ecclesiastical structures are spread throughout the town and exemplify a wide variety of periods and styles. The Baptist Society Meeting House (1790, #430), 3-5 Brattle Street, is a double-entry Federal period structure that was built for the first Baptist Congregation in Arlington. St. John's Episcopal Church, 22 Academy Street (now the Friends of the Drama building) (1877, #196), in the elite residential section of the Town Center Historic District, is a fine vernacular expression of Stick Style architecture.

The Chapel of St. Anne, on Claremont Avenue (1915, #417), is a Gothic style, rectangular-plan structure, Arlington's only example of the work of noted Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram. The Chapel features a rose window in the northern wall providing most of the light for the deliberately dark interior. Fieldstone for the chapel came from the surrounding grounds. The building is located on the northern slope of Arlington Heights.

Archaeology

No archaeological sites were surveyed as part of the inventory on which this nomination is based. However, several historic and prehistoric archaeological sites are known in Arlington that have yielded or may be expected to yield information significant to our past. It should be considered that other potentially important sites also exist within the town and that these may yield potentially important information for our understanding of the past.

Informal archaeological survey and collections analysis have demonstrated the density of sites in Arlington,

The known sites indicate occupation from at least the Middle Archaic stage (ca. 8000 B.P.) through the Late Woodland stage (up to ca. 400 B.P.) (Anthony, Carty, and Towle, 1980). While extensive residential and commercial development has undoubtedly destroyed many sites, the potential for regionally significant survivals remains high.

No historical archaeological sites have been identified to date in Arlington. However, the potential for significant archaeological remains exists around several of the ten individual properties and within the three districts already listed on the State Register (including one National Register District and two Local Historic Districts). In addition, many of Arlington's other industrial, commercial, residential, and agricultural properties should be considered to contain undisturbed archaeological components from the early 18th through the early 20th centuries. Identification, excavation, and analysis of these components may provide an important supplement to the standing building stock and to Arlington's history as known through documentary materials.

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Methodology

The Arlington Multiple Resource Area nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is based on the Historical and Architectural Inventory of Arlington, Massachusetts, submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission in three phases between 1971 and 1980.

The Mill Brook Valley Survey (done between 1971 and 1975), the first phase, was conducted by volunteers from the Arlington Historical Society. Marjorie B. Cohn, conservator and lecturer at Harvard University's Fogg Museum of Art, edited the initial survey; Phillip Hagar, history teacher at Arlington High School and Chairman of the Arlington Historical Society, transcribed the survey information.

The second phase encompassed northwestern Arlington and was conducted during 1978-1979 by Landscape Research Inc., a Cambridge-based consulting firm. Principal researcher/writers were Carole Zellie and Lance Neckar.

Phase three, carried out by American Landmarks, Inc., a preservation consulting firm based in Belmont, Massachusetts, completed the town's inventory in the fall of 1980. Staff for the survey, which encompassed east and south Arlington, included Edward W. Gordon, project manager and architectural historian, Nancy L. Doonan, survey assistant, Michael Glynn, architectural historian, and Frederick W. Lyman, president of the firm and land use planner.

The survey teams inventoried 625 properties. Criteria for eligibility to the National Register included outstanding architectural merit and historical significance. Comprehensive in nature, the Arlington inventory includes residential, religious, governmental, and educational buildings as well as monuments and sites representing virtually every period of the town's history. In all periods, local vernacular as well as high-style buildings were selected.

Historical research relied on local maps and atlases of 1856, 1975, 1884, 1898, 1923, and Arlington business directories published periodically between 1869 and 1940. In addition, local and statewide histories and early photographs were used.

The multiple resource nomination was drafted by American Landmarks, Inc., in February 1981. A total of 45 individual structures and four cohesive historic districts are included in the nomination, a total of 363 properties. The criteria for inclusion on the multiple resource nomination are consistent with National Register guidelines. Significant local historical associations as well as architectural merit were given consideration in the selection process.

Arlington's four nominated National Register districts are based upon historic patterns of use, visual cohesiveness, architectural quality, and degree of representation of local history. Largest is the Town Center Historic District, comprising 216 structures and



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covering 57 acres. Boundary-line determinations were keyed to consideration of topography, historic land use patterns, architectural quality, and the existence of noncontributing infill and undeveloped parcels. The nucleus of this area is the small, similarly named National Register Historic District established in 1977. Expansions of the district will include the elite Victorian neighborhoods of Pleasant Street, along the western boundary of Spy Pond, and Jason Street, south of Massachusetts Avenue. Also included are a number of early 20th-century commercial properties along Massachusetts Avenue.

The Kensington Park District, a fine example of a planned turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood, includes 45 residences and covers a relatively small but cohesive area south of the Town Center.

The Orvis Road District contains 25 properties, a mixture of single-family bungalows and two-family houses. All were built ca. 1920-1930 as part of a unified development plan. Running through the center of the district's single street is a grassy median planted with maple and oak trees.

The fourth nominated district, the Peirce Farm Historic District, at the intersection of Oakland and Claremont Avenues, consists of three mid-19th century houses that originally marked the Peirce family farm. The farmhouses' orientation away from the axis of the present-day street plane reveals an early period of development.

## 8. Significance

Arlington Multiple Resource Area, Arlington, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Community Development

Specific dates 1635-1940 Builder/Architect See individual forms

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arlington Multiple Resource Area represents a small suburban community's historical development over the course of three centuries. Arlington's development characteristics and the historical themes associated with the town are contained in numerous historic resources. Representing the early 18th through the mid 20th centuries, the town's resources range from modest vernacular farmhouses to high-style mansions, from working-class cottages to multiunit apartment buildings, from frame mill buildings to masonry commercial blocks. The major themes and periods of significance identified for Arlington trace its evolution from rural, sparsely populated farming community in the 18th and 19th centuries to the beginnings and subsequent acceleration of suburbanization that commenced in the mid 19th century. The physical record of this development remains embodied in the 45 individual structures and four districts accompanying this nomination--a total of 363 properties. As a whole, the Arlington Multiple Resource Area retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and meets Criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

#### Menotomy: 1635-1807

Menotomy was the Indian name for present-day Arlington. Originally owned by the town of Cambridge, Menotomy's house lots were granted to settlers as early as 1635. In that year, a road was cut through the wooded Menotomy Plains linking Newtown (Cambridge) with a little settlement at Concord. This is today's Massachusetts Avenue, until recently the chief thoroughfare from the west into Boston and still a major roadway. Menotomy's chief attraction to European settlers lay in its excellent brook (Mill Brook) and the gristmill established on it in 1637 by Captain George Cooke. His estate consisted of "dwelling house, barns and suitable outbuildings on twenty acres on a part of which stood the mill." In 1638, a road was cut through from Watertown, to the south, to enable settlers to make use of the mill. Present-day Pleasant Street follows this early route.

Beginning in the 1650s, houses were built around the mill and its brook by John Adams, John Rolfe, the Cutters, Browns, and others. It was not until Menotomy was established as the Northwest Precinct in 1732, however, that the village took on its own identity. Cambridge granted settlers permission to establish a burial ground in 1724 and their own church in 1733, giving the Menotomy settlers partial control over their religious and political affairs. The first meetinghouse, no longer standing, was built in 1734 and further demarcated the village's center.

By 1750, the town center, located in the vicinity of the present Massachusetts Avenue/Pleasant Street intersection, was composed of the burying ground, meetinghouse, school, general store, and several dwellings. Today, the only remnants of the pre-Revolutionary town center are the Old Burying Ground, Jason Russell House (ca. 1740, NR 1974; Town Center HD), and further to the east, the Wayside Inn (1750, #516). They form the

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core of the proposed Town Center Historic District, portions of which are already part of the National Register Arlington Town Center District (NR 1974). Early in its history, the town became a stopping place for farmers from the west and northwest on their way to Cambridge, Boston, and Charlestown with produce. A ca. 1790 milestone on Appleton Street in the foothills of Arlington Heights marks the route from the west into Boston, eight miles away (#903).

In closing his essay on pre-1775 Arlington ("History of Arlington and Biographical Sketches," 1890), Judge James P. Parmenter noted, "For the most part, the years seem to have gone monotonously enough until at last the day came when History passed through our streets and the quiet country peoples took their place among those who were first to face death in the defense of liberties of nations."

The historic day referred to by Judge Parmenter was April 19, 1775, when present-day Massachusetts Avenue provided the main route for British troops making their way from Boston to Lexington, and later, retreating to Charlestown. In the early morning hours, a band of aged veterans of the French and Indian Wars, considered too old to be Minutemen, surprised British regulars guarding a Lexington-bound supply train. Two British grenadiers were killed and the rest fled on foot along Spy Pond.

Later that same day, the main British units retreating through Menotomy toward Charlestown were fired upon repeatedly by Menotomy Minutemen. At the center of town, however, the Minutemen found themselves caught between the main unit and a secondary flank. Fleeing to the nearest house, the Minutemen were trapped and attacked by the British. Twelve men were killed at the house, including its owner, Jason Russell. After the British resumed their march, the dead were hastily interred in a common grave in the adjoining town burying ground (now known as the Old Burying Ground, Town Center HD). Menotomy's casualties that day exceeded those at both Concord and Lexington.

The general poverty following the close of the War was shared by the town of Menotomy. It was during these times of hardship that a society of Baptists, founded in 1780, challenged the religious and political authority of the Congregational Second Parish of Menotomy. The Baptists held meetings in the Benjamin Locke House (ca. 1720, 1780, 1790; NR 1978) on Appleton Street until their own meetinghouse was completed in 1790.

Prosperity made a fleeting return to the town at the turn of the century. The Whittemore Carding Mill, established in 1799 by inventor Amos Whittemore, flourished briefly and brought with it employment and wealth. But by the time of the War of 1812, the mill had been relocated in New York, and townspeople had fallen back on a subsistence existence, marketing their scant surplus in Boston and Cambridge. (It would not be until the early 1830s that the town would develop industrially and thrive once more.) Several residents built homes during the first years of the 19th century that reflect this brief period of affluence. These



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properties include the Whittemore-Robbins House (ca. 1795, #526; Town Center HD), the Ephraim Cutter House (ca. 1804, #601A), and the Dr. Timothy Wellington House (ca. 1811, #362). All are substantial Federal-period residences, located in the town center at or near the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street.

**West Cambridge: 1807-1867**

The townspeople of Menotomy, desiring full township rights, petitioned the General Court in 1807 for independence from Cambridge. On February 27, 1807, the General Court passed an act creating West Cambridge as a separate township, effective June 1 of that year. In 1810, West Cambridge had a population of 900; by 1850, it had increased to nearly 2,500. During the first half of the 19th century, the town's source of income became more diversified. By the 1830s, the water mills of the Mill Brook were no longer restricted to the traditional wood and grain processing--the mills' new products included fabric, saws, tools, and, by mid century, pianofortes and picture frames. Several of these mills continued to operate into the 1930s; one, the Schwamb Mill (1861; NR 1971), survives as a production facility to this day. Though these mills, dams, and factories are for the most part gone, the mill owners' houses have more often survived. Among them is the Jefferson Cutter House (1817, #545A), a fine example of a simple Federal-period residence. It is located on Massachusetts Avenue near Lowell Street, close to Mill Brook. One small neighborhood of workers' housing associated with mill activity remains, an enclave of densely set buildings extending north of Massachusetts Avenue to Mill Brook. The neighborhood is a concentration of small (1 1/2-2 1/2 story) frame buildings, all vernacular expressions of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. Although many of the buildings are sided, the neighborhood retains its mid-19th century scale and setting and is part of the Town Center Historic District.

The residences associated with a farming enclave dating from the first half of the 19th century have survived in the hills of western Arlington. Together, these three buildings, all built by the Peirce family, are being nominated as the Peirce Farm District. The homes of J. Peirce, ca. 1830 (#123), Thomas Peirce, ca. 1830 (#178), and John A. P. Peirce, ca. 1835 (#122), all relatively sophisticated in their Federal and Greek Revival detailing, stand at the intersection of Claremont and Oakland Avenues. The three are at an angle to the present axes of the roadways, reflecting the earlier transport routes of the area.

By the 1850s, an important new local industry was flourishing in the southern part of town, the Spy Pond ice trade. Long a fertile fishing ground, Spy Pond emerged as an industrial focus in the wake of similar development on Cambridge's Fresh Pond. Storage and shipping facilities near the pond made the industry possible. Icehouses could store as much as 5,000 tons of ice at a time. Several hundred workmen, drawn from nearby farms, were employed in the seasonal enterprise. But by the 1890s, ice cutting and related toolmaking in Arlington began to decline. Increased mechanization and better refrigeration techniques in the southern United States, as well as spectacular fires in the Spy Pond icehouses, caused the demise of the town's ice industry. Little physical evidence remains of this important

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business, although archaeological work along the shores of Spy Pond might yield significant subsurface remains. (William S. Wood, owner of the Griffith-Wood Ice Tool Manufacturing Company, would later reside in one of the town's finest Colonial Revival-style homes, located at 27 Jason Street (1903, #293; Town Center HD).

A cluster of Greek Revival and Italianate houses on Broadway, near the town center, provide a glimpse of the prosperous and still predominantly rural West Cambridge of the period between 1840 and 1850. The owners of 267, 275, and 274-276 Broadway (ca. 1845, #438; 1850, #442; and ca. 1865, #441) included J. T. Whittemore, a farmer, and Ralph W. Shattuck, a hardware merchant.

The origins of the town's transformation from rural community to Boston "bedroom" suburb can be traced to 1846. In that year, the West Cambridge and Lexington Railroad made its maiden trip to Boston. Thereafter, local products reached Boston markets more quickly and commuter travel became feasible. In 1846, the town also began renaming many of its byways, in keeping with the popular picturesque movement of the day. Reflecting this romantic mood, the road to Watertown, for example, was renamed Pleasant Street, while the road to Woburn became Mystic Street.

Arlington: Early Boston Suburb, 1867-1900

After the Civil War, West Cambridge's commuter "newcomers" led a petition movement to change the town's name. No longer wishing to be mistaken for a village outpost of Cambridge, the citizens chose a new name--Arlington. With memories of the Civil War fresh in many veterans' minds, the town was named after Virginia's Arlington National Cemetery, the last resting place of many who fought for the Union cause.

A popular neighborhood for Arlington's wealthier commuters was centered around Pleasant Street, just south of the town center. Farms owned since the Colonial period by Russells, Cookes, and Fiskes became the sites of comfortable, commodious homes for the town's new mercantile elite. Many of these estates possessed a picturesque beauty that represented the successful marriage of natural features and the built environment. Among the area's attractions were strawberry beds, peach orchards, "rocky rough huckleberry pastures," ravines, and woodlands. Pleasant Street residents improved upon the work of nature by laying out winding driveways lined with maple trees and by cultivating broad, sloping lawns and heavily planted flowerbeds.

The Pleasant Street neighborhood evidences a wide range of Victorian styles. Constructed primarily of wood, these buildings reflect the talents of both local carpenter-builders and fashionable Boston architectural firms. No matter what style was chosen, sufficient room had to be provided to accommodate large families and social functions. Prominent residents included poet and Civil War correspondent John Townsend Trowbridge and financier Edward T. Hornblower, founder of the Boston brokerage firm of Hornblower and Weeks. Trowbridge's large

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home at 152 Pleasant Street (#370, Town Center HD) was built in the Greek Revival style in 1846 and was extensively altered ca. 1880 to meet the new taste for the suburban picturesque. The large addition incorporated Shingle Style and Colonial Revival features. Likewise, at 200 Pleasant Street, Edward Hornblower added Renaissance Revival elements to a Greek Revival structure (ca. 1830, 1850, 1870; #374). Later in the century, Hornblower would move to 20 Pelham Terrace, around the corner, a grand Shingle Style house built ca. 1875 (#357, Town Center HD).

Among the areas that developed most rapidly as a suburb was Arlington Heights, in the western part of Arlington. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, only a few farm families had eked out a livelihood from its rocky soil and enjoyed the Heights' natural beauty and panoramic views. The Reverend Nathan Appleton, a Boston prelate who was a member of one of the farming families, is said to have spent his summers in a "mansion house" near the Heights' highest point, 377 feet above sea level. Here he planted a circle of Lombardy trees and erected a flagpole. By 1872, the name Arlington Heights had become synonymous with the suburban residential enclave then taking shape on its slopes and had begun to grow into a rustic sanctuary for businessmen, artists, vacationers, orphans, and invalids, complete with spas, hotels, and rest homes.

The turning point for Arlington's development came in 1872. In that year, the Peirce family sold its extensive landholdings to the Arlington Land Company, perhaps because of the farm's inability to compete effectively with the highly profitable market garden operations sprouting on the lowlands to the east. The Arlington Land Company and Crescent Hill Associates, two syndicates composed of "gentlemen doing business in Boston," developed "rural villages" in Arlington Heights in the 1870s. These men believed their rural villages would "attract neither rich men with private carriages, nor poor men who walked to work--but a new breed: the suburbanite who relies upon public transportation." Indeed, a promotional brochure promised that "with every house built during the present year (1874), will be offered a free season ticket over the Boston and Lowell Railroad." Most of the syndicate, which included among its members Oliver Warren, Secretary of the Commonwealth, eventually resided in the Heights, a testament to the area's true allure.

Two late-Victorian houses at 45 Claremont Avenue (ca. 1885-1890, #247) and 160 Westminster Road (ca. 1882, #136) are representative of the homes that the Arlington developers built "for no less than \$3,000." The former is predominately Italianate in style, while the latter displays Eastlavian features. Present-day Arlington Heights retains the curving roadways of its original street plan (see 1872 map, appended).

The "pure air and the wild natural beauty," of the Circle Hill section of Arlington Heights, as well as spectacular views of Boston, drew well-to-do Victorians seeking both vacation spots and health cures. Several hotels and sanitoriums were constructed close to the summit in the late 19th century, near the Reverend Appleton's circle of Lombardy trees. The area



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became a favorite promenade spot for vacationers and invalids. The circle remains; although still planted with a ring of trees and used as a park, it is now the site of the Arlington Reservoir standpipe, an 80-foot-tall masonry structure modeled after a Greco-Roman temple (#902). The standpipe was erected in 1921.

Artists, poets, and intellectuals were attracted to this somewhat remote section of Arlington Heights. Among them was Cyrus Dallin, the internationally known sculptor, who lived at 69 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1898, #337) and used as his studio a small adjacent building (no longer extant). Examples of Dallin's work may be found in Arlington, Boston, and Washington, D.C. In Arlington, they include "The Indian Hunter," in the Winfield Robbins Memorial Garden and a four-figure group at the base of the flagpole (a Minuteman, a scholar, a Puritan mother and child, and Squaw Sachem, the Indian Queen, and her child) beside Town Hall.

While the western part of town grew increasingly suburban, East Arlington thrived as a successful market gardening center. From the 1840s to the early decades of the 20th century, a number of Arlington families grew vegetables for sale both locally and throughout New England. "Scientific farming methods," including hothouses and irrigation, let farms produce new, regionally acclaimed varieties of celery, lettuce, and beets. The farms employed large numbers of workers who were housed in dormitory-style multiple dwellings. While the rows of glass greenhouses have disappeared, several survivors of the market gardening era remain, including the Warren Rawson House, 37-49 Park Street (ca. 1885-1890, #352) and the Warren Rawson Building, 68-74 Franklin Street (ca. 1895, #152). Both are plain frame vernacular structures.

By the late 19th century, a small commercial area--Arlington Heights Center--was developing around the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection in the western part of town. Although the Arlington Heights depot has disappeared, much of this area's original century-old character is still in evidence, giving witness to Arlington's growing need for a second civic and commercial node away from the town center. Two 1901 Colonial Revival commercial blocks (#554) anchor prominent corner lots in Arlington Heights Center and display rich classicized surface decoration.

The Arlington Coal and Lumber Building, ca. 1875, at 41 Park Avenue (#567) is a Gothic Revival-style structure whose second floor has served a number of civic functions, including a union hall, and was the site of the first Protestant Church services in Arlington Heights. The Renaissance Revival Locke School (#569), built in 1899 by the distinguished architectural firm of Gay and Proctor, was among the brick buildings erected to accommodate the educational needs of the rapidly growing town. It is situated on a rise overlooking the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection.

By the 1880s, the farms and estates south of the town center were being subdivided into house lots for the well-to-do. Both existing streets (Pleasant and Academy) and new ones (Jason,

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Irving, Ravine, and others) became lined with architecturally sophisticated residences. Many of these homes have significant historical associations with prominent New England literary figures and businessmen. In addition to John Townsend Trowbridge and Edward Hornblower, already mentioned, other residents included Arlington Advocate editor and local historian Charles Symmes Parker, who owned the house at 105 Pleasant Street, an imposing Queen Anne style building (ca. 1884, #364; Town Center HD).

Of all Arlington's late 19th century residential enclaves, Kensington Park--a picturesque neighborhood of large homes designed for upper middle class inhabitants--has retained the strongest visual identity. (It is being proposed as a separate district, Kensington Park Historic District, in the Multiple Resource nomination.) Kensington Park was developed between 1894 and 1896 by an investment syndicate of Cambridge and Boston businessmen. Attracted to the area's rugged, heavily wooded terrain and its natural beauty, they recognized its potential as a suburban refuge for upper middle class families who had begun to stream out of the more established enclaves of Boston and Cambridge in the 1890s. These professionals were lured as much by the rusticity of the new home sites as by the availability of reliable, scheduled trolley and train service into Boston.

The businessmen attracted potential residents with advertisements extolling the area's natural beauty, spectacular views of Boston, macadamized roadways, and "electrified" houses. The advent of the automobile insured the success of this neighborhood. Among its first residents was C. Herbert McClare, Cambridge architect and one of the developers of Kensington Park, who lived at 9 Brantwood Road (ca. 1898, #227; Kensington Park HD).

Kensington Park's streets wind through the rocky highlands overlooking Pleasant Street and Spy Pond. Aided by technological improvements in site preparation and road construction, the development's system of irregular roads follows the topography of the area. Kensington Park's architecture and layout are rooted in the popular mid-19th century ideals of Andrew Jackson Downing, visible evidence of a romantic vision of suburban life. Its housing stock is a melange of Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow residences.

The development of Kensington Park was part of an accelerated trend toward suburbanization townwide, already well under way by the 1890s. Old farms and estates were being plowed up for house lots by companies of young businessmen like the "Finance Club," organized in 1893, who erected the Finance Block and 2-10 Park Terrace (ca. 1898, #572) on the Old Squire Russell estate in the center (Town Center HD). Statistics bear out Arlington's rapid residential growth in the late 19th century. In 1875, there were 618 dwellings in Arlington; by 1895, there were 1,127--an increase of 82 percent over a twenty-year period.

The town's population in 1875 was 3,906; it had reached 6,515 by 1895. To meet the needs of a growing population, new institutional buildings were erected in both the town center and outlying neighborhoods. Imposing and architecturally sophisticated structures built in the

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town center at this time include the Renaissance Revival-style Robbins Library, 1892, and the Associates Block, 1901, an office block also built in Renaissance Revival style and the project of a group of Arlington businessmen.

The first apartment houses built between 1895 and 1915 were another sign of Arlington's accelerated population growth and increasingly urbanized character. The apartment block at 1-10 Park Terrace, one of the Finance Club-sponsored projects, is an important early complex and one of the town's finest Shingle Style structures. It was designed specifically for middle-class commuters, and was located conveniently near public transportation lines. The Spanish Oaks (#317, Town Center HD) is a stucco-walled apartment complex with red-tile hipped roofs. Built in 1912 in the Mission Style, an unusual choice for Arlington builders, the complex sits on the western shores of Spy Pond close to the center of town.

Arlington: Accelerated Suburbanization, 1900-1940

The suburbanization of Arlington was a west-to-east process, shaped in large measure by the realities of topography. Prior to 1900, suburban development was confined almost exclusively to the hilly western sections, where land was less expensive than in the flat, fertile areas east of Spy Pond that could be utilized for commercial farming. With the advent of commuter rail, streetcar, and then the automobile, the higher elevations with their varied topography, spectacular views, and clean air became the choicest residential building locations. Improved transportation also meant that by the early years of the twentieth century, and especially following the First World War, a growing working-class population moved from the city into Arlington. This added influx of residents resulted in the eventual development of East Arlington's market garden farms for multiple-family housing. Arlington's housing stock grew from 2,470 dwellings in 1915 to 6,893 in 1935.

East Arlington's development from market garden to suburb was primarily through planned subdivisions. Most were comprised of closely set single- and two-family Colonial Revival-style dwellings laid out on grid street patterns. Along Lake Street, south of Massachusetts Avenue, Whittemore Park was built between 1915 and 1925 on the former Butterfield and Whittemore farms. Its promoters advertised it as the "first electric car stop in Arlington," and indeed it was convenient to both trolley and train lines into Boston. A tight grid of ten narrow streets ensured a maximum number of duplex house lots but included few green spaces.

In contrast, a particularly noteworthy development along the irregular path of Orvis Road incorporated a grassy median strip as a central part of its design. Trees and shrubs line the middle of the road, the only such strip in Arlington. Built in the 1920s, the development featured single- and two-family homes with Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style detailing, stained glass, and porches. Many of these dwellings today retain original garages, a sign both of the increasing importance of the automobile in the 1920s and the higher income level of the area's intended inhabitants. The Orvis Road area is proposed as a



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separate contributing and cohesive district in this nomination.

As East Arlington developed as a residential community, several architecturally significant, nonresidential structures were constructed in this area. The Capitol Theater Building (#323), built on Massachusetts Avenue in 1925, featured a baroque auditorium for vaudeville acts and movies. The building also housed shops, offices, and apartments. The cupola of the Colonial Revival Calvary Methodist Church (1921; NR 1983), nearby, once crowned an early 19th century Bulfinch market building in Boston, the Boylston Market. At the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Broadway, the streamlined Central Fire Station (1926; Town Center HD) is a prominent landmark as well as the first octagonal fire house built in the United States.

The last and largest commercial farming concern to be developed was the Wyman Farm. In 1938, a 50-acre tract on the eastern shore of Spy Pond, formerly Wyman's orchards, became the site of 194 house lots laid out on winding lanes. The design, rooted in mid-19th century landscape theories, was widely acclaimed as Arlington's most advanced use of community development principles. While not yet of sufficient age to qualify for National Register designation, the Kelwyn Manor development, with its self-contained community facilities and well-preserved domestic architecture of the late 1930s, will merit consideration as an amendment to the present nomination when it reaches the necessary maturity.

Today, Arlington, with a population of more than 50,000, is considered a typical "bedroom suburb" in the Boston area, with little or no industry. It is an older, settled community with a large number of single-family homes and many parks and recreational areas. Its proximity to Route 128 and Route 495 and the numerous companies there make it a popular residential area.

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Arlington Preservation and Restoration Activities

Arlington's interest in historic preservation, in the broadest sense of the term, dates to the 1880s and 1890s. The town's early "preservationists" were drawn primarily from the descendants of Menotomy's settlers--Peirces, Lockes, Cutters, etc. These families were alarmed by the town's rapid transition from a thinly settled farming community to a densely populated Boston "bedroom suburb." Although many of these early families profited from the subdivision of farms and estates, they recognized the need to locate and describe old houses and scenic vistas before they were sacrificed to residential and commercial development.

Between 1880 and 1907, local histories were written, authored by Benjamin and William Cutter Judge Parmenter, Reverend Samuel Smith, and Charles Symmes Parker. Portions of these works are inventorylike in format, listing mills, market gardens, and historic structures located along major thoroughfares.

In 1897, George Y. Wellington founded the Arlington Historical Society. Its members collected historical materials and presented papers on a wide range of town-related topics (including Horace Homer's invaluable "Pleasant Street Up Until 1912"). By the early 1920s, its members began to play an aggressive role in saving the town's historic properties from demolition and disfiguration. In 1923, the Arlington Historical Society purchased the Jason Russell House (built ca. 1740) for its headquarters. In that same year, Sumner Appleton, of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, conducted a study of this important survivor from 18th-century Menotomy.

Between the 1920s and the 1960s, the preservation activities of the Arlington Historical Society were largely confined to the installation of historical markers and the publication of pamphlets.

In recent years, participation in preservation/restoration activities in Arlington has become a more broad-based effort. In addition to the Arlington Historical Society, the Arlington Planning Department, Arlington Historical Commission, Arlington Advocate, and numerous individuals have played significant roles in the preservation of the town's historical resources.

The Arlington Planning Department, under the leadership of Allan McClennen Jr., has been highly successful in securing 701 funding for townwide surveys. These grants were received in 1974, 1979, and 1980.

The Mill Brook Survey, conducted by Marjorie Cohn, John Herzan, and Marianne Balazas, was the catalyst for wideranging changes in Arlington's zoning bylaw (effected October 1975), which did much to protect historically significant properties throughout the town and especially along the Massachusetts Avenue/Mill Brook Valley corridor.

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The successful Mill Brook Valley Survey was followed in 1979 by a survey of northeast Arlington, begun by the Arlington Historical Commission and completed, with a final report, by Landscape Research Inc. under the direction of Carole Zellie. In 1980, through a grant obtained by the town, the Historical Commission contracted with American Landmarks Inc. to complete the townwide survey and produce a Preservation Plan for the town.

The Arlington Historical Commission, in addition to its survey work, has been involved in a number of preservation and restoration projects. These are discussed in detail in The Town of Arlington Annual Reports (1970-1979). Highlights of the Commission's activities include:

1. Saving the Jarvis House (50 Pleasant Street, built in 1831), now the offices of the Town Council on Aging.
2. Pre-1980 preparation of several National Register nominations.
3. Earmarking funds for a Revolving Preservation Fund, which will provide assistance in the protection of threatened historic properties.
4. Initiation of preliminary restorative work on the Whittemore-Robbins House with assistance from a Boston-based architectural firm.
5. Publication of historical pamphlets, maps, and brochures.

For many years, the Arlington Advocate has featured articles pertaining to Arlington's history. A special Bicentennial edition of this newspaper provided information on historic structures located within the area covered by this Multiple Resource Nomination. In 1976, the Ephraim Cutter House (4 Water Street) was purchased and restored by the Arlington Advocate. At present, it houses the newspaper's main office.

Finally, individuals too numerous to cite have made significant contributions to the preservation and restoration of Arlington's historical resources. In virtually every section of the town are buildings that have been treated in a manner that respects their architectural integrity.

Arlington is a town with a demonstrated respect for its historic resources and a commitment to preserving what remains for the future.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See individual forms

Quadrangle name Lexington

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The Multiple Resource Area boundary is defined as the political/geographical bounds of the Town of Arlington, which reflect its historical development. Unless otherwise indicated, boundaries for individual properties conform to current lot lines.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with Arlington Historical Commission and American Landmarks, Inc. (Consultants)

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

title State Historic Preservation Officer  
Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 19, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for Testimony  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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National Park Service

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DISTRICT DATA SHEET

1.

Arlington MPA/Individual Properties: Commercial, Industrial, Public, and Religious

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>CRITERIA</u>
430	Baptist Society Meeting House	3-5 Brattle Street	1790	Federal	A,C
903	Milestone	Appleton Street and Paul Revere Road	ca. 1790		A,C
567	Arlington Coal and Lumber Building	41 Park Avenue	ca. 1875	Gothic Revival	A,C
569	Locke School	88 Park Avenue	ca. 1899	Renaissance Revival	A,C
554		1331-1339 Massachusetts Avenue and 1332-1334 Massachusetts Avenue	1901	Colonial Revival	A,C
129	Arlington Pumping Station	Brattle Court	1907	Renaissance Revival	A,C
309	Grove Street Town Yard	Grove Street	1913	Romanesque Revival	A,C
417	Chapel of St. Anne	Claremont Avenue	1915	Norman Revival	C
323	Capitol Theater Building	202-218 Massachusetts Avenue	1925	Classical Revival	A,C
902	Arlington Reservoir	Park Circle	1921-1924	Neoclassical	C
536	Highland Hose House	1007 Massachusetts Avenue	1928	Georgian Revival	C



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

2.

Arlington MRA/Individual Properties: Residences

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME.</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>CRITERIA</u>
516	Wayside Inn	393 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1750	Georgian	A, C
494	Lt. Benjamin Locke Store	11-13 Lowell Street	1816	Federal	A, B, C
446A	Jefferson Cutter House	1148 Massachusetts Avenue	1817	Federal	A, C
112	Winn Farm	57 Summer Street	ca. 1820	Federal	C
549	Kimball Farmer House	1173 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1828	Federal	C
374	Edward Hornblower House	200 Pleasant Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	A, C
21	Stephen Symmes, Jr., House	215 Crosby Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	B, C
421	Addison Hill House	83 Appleton Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	C
617	W. W. Kimball House	13 Winter Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	C
618	Robinson House	19 Winter Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	C
438	Whittemore House	267 Broadway	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	C
114	E.M.S. Sterling House	93 Summer Street	ca. 1840-1865	Greek Revival	C
442	Rev. David Damon House	275 Broadway	ca. 1850	Italianate	C
126	Robinson-Lewis-Fessenden House	40 Westminster Street	ca. 1850	Italianate	C
376	Call-Bartlett House	216 Pleasant Street	ca. 1855	Greek Revival	A, B, C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

3.

Arlington MRA/Individual Properties: Residences Continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>CRITERIA</u>
274	William Prentiss House	252 Gray Street	ca. 1850-1860	Greek Revival	C
328	First Parish Church , Parsonage	232-234 Pleasant Street	ca. 1855	Italianate	A,C
11	Maria Bassett House	8 College Avenue	ca. 1850-1870	Italianate	A,C
113	Second A. P. Cutter House	89 Summer Street	ca. 1855	Italianate	C
377	Prentiss-Payson House	224-226 Pleasant Street	ca. 1855	Italianate	A,C
441	Ralph W. Shattuck House	274-276 Broadway	ca. 1865	Italianate	B,C
324	William Proctor House	390 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C
613		5 Willow Court	ca. 1874	Second Empire	C
519	Henry Swan House	418 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1884	Queen Anne/Shingle Style	A,C
136	Thomas Swadkins House	160 Westminster Avenue	ca. 1885	Victorian Gothic/ Italianate	C
247		45 Claremont Avenue	ca. 1885-1908	Italianate/Vic. Gothic	B,C
225	Cushman House	104 Bartlett Avenue	ca. 1890-1895	Queen Anne	C
373	Edward Hall House	187 Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	C
352	Warren Rawson House	37-49 Park Street	ca. 1885-1890	Frame Workers Housing	C
616		5-7 Winter Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style	A,C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

4.

Arlington MPA/Individual Properties: Residences Continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>CRITERIA</u>
152	Warren Rawson Building	68-74 Franklin Street	ca. 1895	Frame Workers Housing	A,C
337	Taylor-Dallin House	69 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1898	Colonial Revival	B
572	Russell Common	2-10 Park Terrace	ca. 1898	Shingle Style	A,C
339	Frederick Alllyn House	94 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1898	Mission Style	C
307	Alfred E. Robindreau House	28 Lafayette Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

5.

Town Center Historic District  
Area A  
Criteria A,B,C

n/a=not applicable      NC=noncontributing

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a	Winn's Express Barn	5, 7 Academy Street	ca. 1850 (altered extensively ca. 1975)	NC
n/a		9, 9A Academy Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
195		11, 11A Academy Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
n/a		13 Academy Street	ca. 1850	Italianate (with 20th century porch)
194	Masonic Temple	19 Academy Street	1923	Neoclassical
195	Central School	20 Academy Street	1894	Richardsonian Romanesque
196	St. John's Episcopal Church (now Friends of the Drama)	22 Academy Street	1877	Stick Style
197	The Rev. Lord House	23 Academy Street	ca. 1860	Second Empire
198	Warren A. Pierce House	24 Academy Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire
199	The Rev. Francis Horton House	26 Academy Street	1843	Greek Revival
n/a		26A Academy Street	ca. 1920	Georgian Revival
200	Edward T. Hornblower House	28 Academy Street	ca. 1885	Shingle Style



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

6.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
201	Benjamin Locke House	29 Academy Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		32 Academy Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		33 Academy Street	1890	Georgian Revival
n/a		34 Academy Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		35 Academy Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		36, 36A Academy Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival/ Shingle Style
n/a		38 Academy Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
202	Rev. Samuel Abbott Smith House	41 Academy Street	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival/ Italianate
n/a		42 Academy Street	mid 20th century	NC
203	D. P. Green House	44 Academy Street	ca. 1875	Second Empire
n/a		48 Academy Street	ca. 1910	Georgian Revival
n/a		49 Academy Street	ca. 1905	Queen Anne/Craftsman
n/a		50 Academy Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
n/a		51 Academy Street	ca. 1905	Craftsman
n/a		53 Academy Street	ca. 1900	Craftsman

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

7.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		54 Academy Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
204		55 Academy Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		295-299 Broadway	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
n/a		301-309 Broadway	ca. 1920	Moderne
n/a		311-321 Broadway	mid 20th c.	NC
n/a		323-329 Broadway	ca. 1920	Classical Revival
443	Kimball Stable	6 Central Street	ca. 1875	Second Empire
n/a	Arlington Police Hqtrs.	7 Central Street	1927	Georgian Revival
444		8 Central Street	1908	Victorian Vernacular
445	Nicholas Blaisdell House	10 Central Street	1846	Greek Revival
446	J. C. Blanchard House	16 Central Street	ca. 1846	Greek Revival
447	Edward Storer House	18-20 Central Street	ca. 1846	Greek Revival
448	Moses C. Trask House	21-23 Central Street	1853	Greek Revival
449		24 Central Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		25-27 Central Street	ca. 1850	Victorian Italianate
450		28-32 Central Street	early 19th century	Federal

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

8.

Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
451		31 Central Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
452		35 Central Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
453		9 Court Street	ca. 1825-1850	Federal/Greek Revival
454	U.S. Post Office	10-14 Court Street	1936	Georgian Revival
n/a		11 Court Street	third quarter, 19th century	Italianate
455		15 Court Street	third quarter, 19th century	Second Empire
456		17-19 Court Street	third quarter, 19th century	Italianate
457		23-25 Court Street	second quarter, 19th century	Greek Revival
n/a		2, 4, 6 Court Street Place	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival three-decker
n/a		8 Court Street Place	mid 20th century	NC
458		9, 7 Court Street Place	1907	NeoItalianate
n/a		12 Court Street Place	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
269	J. Swan Brown House	8 Gray Street	ca. 1870	Frame Utilitarian
n/a		12 Gray Street	mid 20th century	NC

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

9.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		16 Gray Street	ca. 1870	Italianate/Victorian
n/a		17 Gray Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		20-22 Gray Street	ca. 1880	Colonial Revival
n/a		21 Gray Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		24 Gray Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		29 Gray Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
270	Louis Reycroft House	33 Gray Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style/Col. Revival
n/a		34 Gray Street	ca. 1900	Georgian Revival
271		38 Gray Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev./Shingle Style
n/a		44 Gray Street	ca. 1910	Georgian Revival
285	John H. Hardy, Jr., House	24 Irving Street	1901	Shingle Style
286		40 Irving Street	ca. 1850	Second Empire
n/a		47 Irving Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Empire
287		48 Irving Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire
n/a		51, 53 Irving Street	ca. 1890	Shingle Style/Col. Revival
288	W. G. Rolfe House	54 Irving Street	1899	Colonial Revival



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

10.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
289	Gardner Cushman House	72 Irving Street	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival
493	Jason Russell House	7 Jason Street	ca. 1740 (NR 1974)	Georgian
n/a		6 Jason Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		10 Jason Street	ca. 1870	Italianate/Col. Revival
n/a		11, 11A Jason Street	ca. 1910	Col. Revival/Shingle Style
n/a		12 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
n/a		14 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Craftsman/Colonial Revival
290		15, 15A Jason Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
n/a		16 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival
n/a		17 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Craftsman
291	Lydia Teel Tappan House	19-21 Jason Street	ca. 1886	Queen Anne
n/a		20 Jason Street	ca. 1900	Georgian Revival
292		23 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival
n/a		24 Jason Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne
292A	Lorenzo H. Dupee House	26-28 Jason Street	1896	Shingle Style

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

11.

Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
293	William S. Wood House	27 Jason Street	1903	Colonial Revival
294		31 Jason Street	ca. 1880	Colonial Revival
n/a		30, 32 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival
n/a		34 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival
n/a		35 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Queen Anne
n/a		36 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		37, 39 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Queen Anne
n/a		40 Jason Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
295		41 Jason Street	ca. 1870	Colonial Revival
n/a		44 Jason Street	ca. 1935	NC
n/a		45 Jason Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
296	N. L. MacKay House	46 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		50 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		51 Jason Street	ca. 1870	Italianate
n/a		54 Jason Street	mid 20th century	NC
297		55 Jason Street	ca. 1900	Georgian Revival

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

12.

Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
298	Thomas E. Holway House	56 Jason Street	1894	Shingle Style
299	Wendell P. Yerrington House	59 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Shingle Style
n/a		78 Jason Street	ca. 1985	Colonial Revival
n/a		84 Jason Street	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival
301	Louis Brine House	90 Jason Street	1911	Colonial Revival
302	Frank D. Sawyer House	96 Jason Street	ca. 1896	Colonial Revival
n/a		5-7 Jason Terrace	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
317		3-11 Lakeview Street	1912	Spanish Mission
n/a		14 Maple Street	ca. 1890	Craftsman
n/a		15 Maple Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne
325	Chase-Wellington House	16-18 Maple Street	ca. 1842	Gothic Revival
326	Myron Taylor House	19 Maple Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire
n/a		20 Maple Street	ca. 1905	Georgian Revival/Craftsman
n/a		21 Maple Street	ca. 1880	Second Empire
327	George Croome House	23 Maple Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire
328		24 Maple Street	ca. 1885	Queen Anne

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

13.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		26 Maple Street	ca. 1885	Queen Anne
329	J. Colman House	28 Maple Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne
n/a		418 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
521	Gershon Whittemore Building	432-436 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
522	Fowle Block	444-446 Massachusetts Avenue	1896	Renaissance Revival
523	Arlington Center Garage	448-452 Massachusetts Avenue	1909	Colonial Revival
n/a		449-455 Massachusetts Avenue		NC
n/a		454-478 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1920	Tudor Revival
n/a	Central Trust Building	457-463 Massachusetts Avenue	early 20th century	Classical Revival
n/a		465-471 Massachusetts Avenue	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		473-477 Massachusetts Avenue	mid 20th century	NC
n/a	Finance Block	479-493 Massachusetts Avenue	early 20th century	Classical Revival
n/a		600 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1960	NC
n/a	Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank	622-626 Massachusetts Avenue	1890	Neoclassical
n/a	First Parish Universalist Unitarian Church	630 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1976 with ca. 1958 ell	NC



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

14.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		633-641 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1920	NC
n/a		645-651 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1960	NC
n/a	Baybank/Harvard Trust	655 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1920	Georgian Revival
524	Associates Block	659-663 Massachusetts Avenue	1901	Renaissance Revival
525	Associates Block	665-671 Massachusetts Avenue	1905	Renaissance Revival
526	Whittemore-Robbins House	670-672 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1795 (with mid 19th c. alterations (NR 1974)	Federal/Italianate
n/a		673-683 Massachusetts Avenue		
n/a		685-693 Massachusetts Avenue		
527	Arlington Cooperative Bank	699 Massachusetts Avenue	1935	Moderne
528	Robbins Library	680 Massachusetts Avenue	1892 (NR 1974)	Renaissance Revival
n/a		713-725 Massachusetts Avenue	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		727-733 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival
529	Robbins Memorial Town Hall	730 Massachusetts Avenue	1912 (NR 1974)	Classical Revival
530	Hannah Locke House	734-736 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1830	Greek Revival
531	Universalist Church, now Greek Orthodox Church	735 Massachusetts Avenue	1841 (altered ca. 1860) (NR 1983)	Greek Revival/Romanesque Revival

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

15.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
532	Russell Teel House	742 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1830	Greek Revival
n/a		754 Massachusetts Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
n/a	Regent Theater	7-13A Medford Street	ca. 1930	Classical Revival
n/a		4-14 Medford Street	ca. 1930	Brick Vernacular
518	Central Fire Station	1 Monument Park	1926	Georgian Revival
n/a		7 Oak Knoll	ca. 1910	Bungalow
n/a		11 Oak Knoll	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		15 Oak Knoll	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		17 Oak Knoll	ca. 1920	Bungalow
n/a		19 Oak Knoll	mid 20th century	NC
333	Burrage-Hoyt House	21 Oak Knoll	ca. 1850	Italianate
n/a		24 Oak Knoll	ca. 1860	Second Empire
n/a		7 Pelham Terrace	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		11 Pelham Terrace	ca. 1860	Italianate
n/a		12 Pelham Terrace	ca. 1880	Queen Anne
n/a		14 Pelham Terrace	ca. 1860	Italianate

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

16.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		16 Pelham Terrace	1890 (with mid 20th century alterations)	NC
n/a		17 Pelham Terrace	late 19th century	Italianate/Colonial Revival
357	Edward Hornblower House	20 Pelham Terrace	ca. 1875	Stick Style
274		22 Pleasant Street	1876	Italianate
271		40-42 Pleasant Street	1892	Shingle Style
359	Jarvis House	50 Pleasant Street	ca. 1831	Late Federal
n/a		60 Pleasant Street	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		66 Pleasant Street	ca. 1915	Spanish Mission
n/a		67 Pleasant Street	mid 20th century	NC
360	St. John's Episcopal Church	74 Pleasant Street	1934	Gothic Revival
360A	Pleasant Street Congregational Church	75 Pleasant Street	1844 (NR 1983)	Greek Revival
361	Lane-Hatfield House	80 Pleasant Street	1800	Federal
362	T. Wellington House	86 Pleasant Street	1811	Federal
334	John Q. A. Brackett House	87 Pleasant Street	1888	Queen Anne
n/a		93 Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Shingle Style

## DISTRICT DATA SHEET

17.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		94 Pleasant Street	mid 20th century	NC
363	Henry F. Hornblower House	100 Pleasant Street	ca. 1890-1894	Shingle Style/ Queen Anne
364	Charles Symmes Parker House	105 Pleasant Street	ca. 1884	Queen Anne
365	Charles Devereaux House	108 Pleasant Street	1893	Queen Anne
365A	John C. Hood House	111 Pleasant Street	1911	Tudor Revival
n/a		114 Pleasant Street	mid 20th century	NC
366	John Vianno House	118 Pleasant Street	1917	Spanish Mission
367	Taft House	119 Pleasant Street	1866	Second Empire
n/a		132 Pleasant Street	mid 20th century	NC
368	The Irvington	135 Pleasant Street	1906	Tudor Revival apartment block
n/a		140 Pleasant Street	ca. 1885	Shingle Style/Richardsonian Romanesque
369	William J. Foster House	144 Pleasant Street	ca. 1885	Shingle Style/Richardsonian Romanesque
n/a		146-150 Pleasant Street	ca. 1960	NC
370	Trowbridge House	152 Pleasant Street	1854 (altered ca. 1880)	Greek Revival (with Colonial Revival/Shingle alterations)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

18.

## Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		156 Pleasant Street	ca. 1895 (with mid 20th century alterations)	NC
371	James Swan House	159 Pleasant Street	1813	Federal
372	Ephraim Frost House	160 Pleasant Street	1821	Federal
382	Frederick H. Veits House	8 Ravine Street	ca. 1901-1902	Shingle Style
383	Charles Woodbury House	9 Ravine Street	1885	Shingle Style
n/a		13 Ravine Street	ca. 1835 (altered ca. 1900)	Greek Revival (with Colonial Revival/ Shingle Style (alterations)
272		5-7 Swan Street	ca. 1892	Queen Anne/Shingle Style
393	Jesse Buckman House	10 Swan Street	ca. 1830	Federal
n/a		13-15 Swan Street	ca. 1892	Colonial Revival
600	Ephraim Cutter House	4 Water Street	ca. 1804 (NR 1978)	Federal
601	MBTA Power Station	5 Water Street	1911	Renaissance Revival
602		6, 8 Water Street	Late 19th century	Queen Anne
n/a		12 Water Street	ca. 1900	Shingle Style
603		14 Water Street	Second quarter, 19th c.	Greek Revival



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

19.

Town Center Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
604		18 Water Street	Second quarter, 19th c.	Federal
605		23 Water Street	Second quarter, 19th c.	Greek Revival
n/a		25 Water Street	mid 20th century	NC
606		27 Water Street	mid 19th century	Greek Revival
n/a		8 Wellington Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/Tudor Revival
402		11 Wellington Street	ca. 1886-1890	Queen Anne
403		14 Wellington Street	ca. 1895	Queen Anne/Shingle Style
n/a		15 Wellington Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
404		18 Wellington Street	1890	Queen Anne
405		19 Wellington Street	ca. 1885-1895	Queen Anne

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

20.

Arlington MRA/Kensington Park Historic District

Area B

Criteria A,C

n/a= not applicable

NC=noncontributing

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		3 Brantwood Road/ 22 Kensington Park	ca. 1900	Queen Anne
n/a		4 Brantwood Road	ca. 1935	Colonial Revival
n/a		8 Brantwood Road	ca. 1910	Craftsman
227	C. Herbert McClare House	9 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Queen Anne/Shingle Style
		14 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Shingle Style
n/a		17 Brantwood Road	mid 20th century	NC
n/a		18 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900 (with Bungalow mid 20th c. alterations)	
n/a		22 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Craftsman
n/a		26 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Craftsman
n/a		27 Brantwood Road	ca. 1905	Craftsman/Tudor Revival
n/a		30 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Tudor Revival
n/a		34 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Craftsman
228	F. J. Jaques House	37 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Shingle Style

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

21.

## Arlington MRA/Kensington Park Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
229	E. N. Whitmore House	38 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
230		41 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Shingle Style
231	E. N. Whitman House	42 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Shingle Style
232	A. H. Chester House	44 Brantwood Road	ca. 1897	Queen Anne/Shingle Style
n/a		48 Brantwood Road	mid 20th century	NC
233	Richard F. Barns House	49 Brantwood Road	ca. 1898	Shingle Style
234	L. Frederick Howard House	54 Brantwood Road	ca. 1903-1904	Shingle Style
n/a		55 Brantwood Road	ca. 1905	Craftsman/Colonial Revival
n/a		56 Brantwood Road	ca. 1920	Craftsman/Colonial Revival
n/a		58 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Craftsman
n/a		61 Brantwood Road	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
n/a		64 Brantwood Road	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival
n/a		87 Brantwood Road	ca. 1910	Shingle Style/ Craftsman
235	Frank C. Adams House	90 Brantwood Road	ca. 1914	Colonial Revival

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

22.

Arlington MRA/Kensington Park Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
236	S. F. Frost House	93 Brantwood Road	ca. 1905	Shingle Style
237	C. H. Carroll House	101 Brantwood Road	ca. 1900	Bungalow
n/a		26 Kensington Park	ca. 1930	NC
n/a		1 Kensington Road	ca. 1905	Shingle Style/ Craftsman
n/a		7 Kensington Road	ca. 1920 (with extensive alterations ca. 1980)	NC
n/a		8 Kensington Road	ca. 1925	Craftsman
305	Walter M. Campbell House	14 Kensington Road	ca. 1898	Shingle Style
n/a		15 Kensington Road	ca. 1940	NC
n/a		18 Kensington Road	ca. 1960	NC
n/a		20 Kensington Road	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
n/a		21 Kensington Road	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival
306	Herbert H. Dyer House	24 Kensington Road	1910	Shingle Style
n/a		27 Kensington Road	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
n/a		31 Kensington Road	ca. 1910	Craftsman/Colonial Revival
n/a		32 Kensington Road	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
n/a		41 Kensington Road	ca. 1898	Shingle Style
n/a		44 Kensington Road	ca. 1905	Colonial Revival/ Shingle Style

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

23.

Arlington MPA/Orvis Road Historic District

Area C

Criteria A,C

n/a=not applicable

NC=noncontributing

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		6-8 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		11 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		12 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		15-17 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		16-18 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman
n/a		27-29 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		30 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		31 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		32 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		35 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		36 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		39 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		40 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival
n/a		53 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		54 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman



DISTRICT DATA SHEET

24.

Arlington MPA/Orvis Road Historic District, continued

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
n/a		57 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		58 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman
n/a		61 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman/Bungalow
n/a		62 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman
n/a		74 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman
n/a		78-80 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		82 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman
n/a		83 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman/Bungalow
n/a		88 Orvis Road	ca. 1918-1930	Craftsman/Bungalow
n/a		38-40 Newcomb Road	ca. 1918-1930	Colonial Revival

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

25.

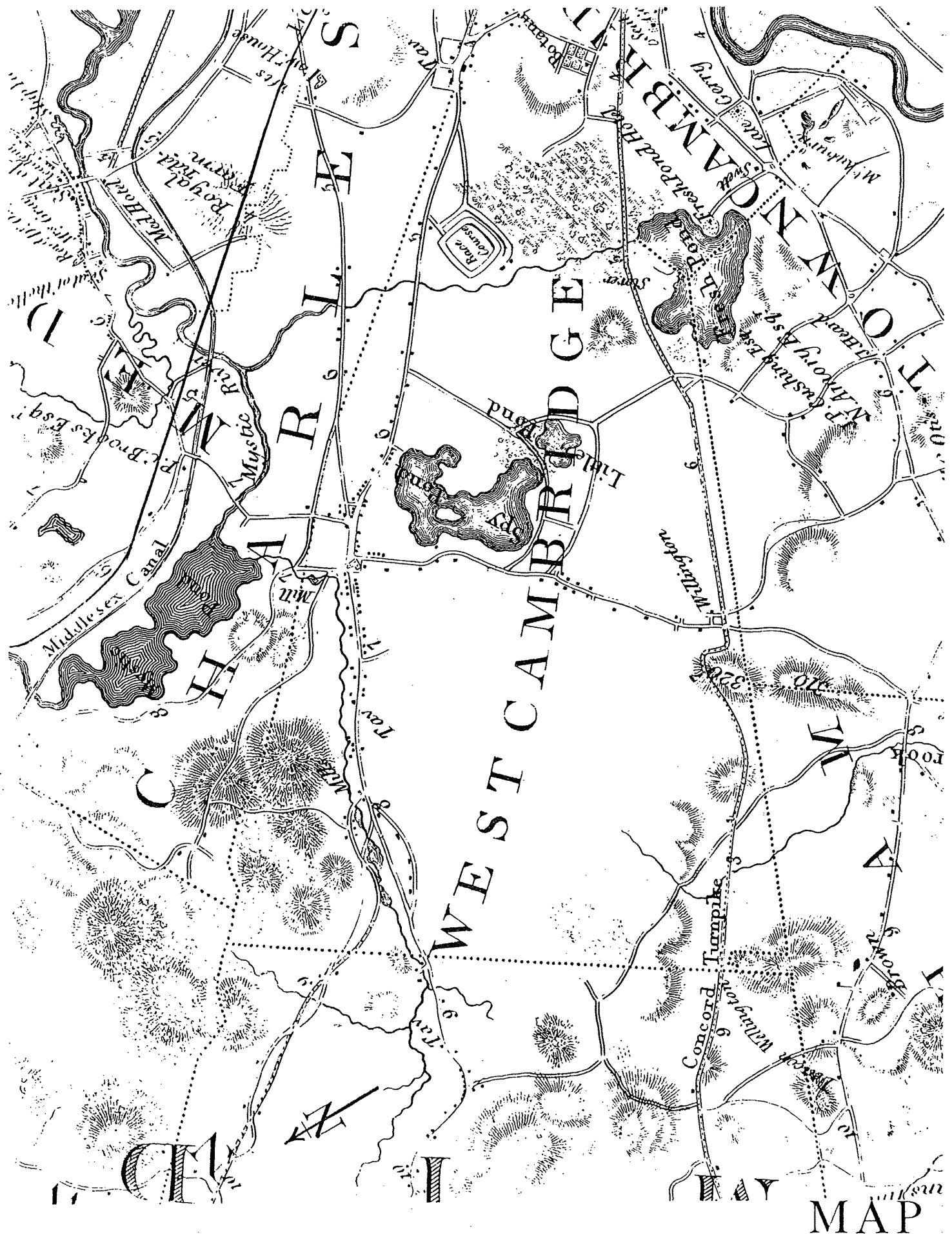
Arlington MPA/Peirce Farm Historic District  
Area D  
Criteria A,C

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
340	Thomas Peirce House	178 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
259	J. Peirce House	123 Claremont Avenue	ca. 1830	Federal/Greek Revival
258	John A. P. Peirce House	122 Claremont Avenue	ca. 1835	Federal/Greek Revival

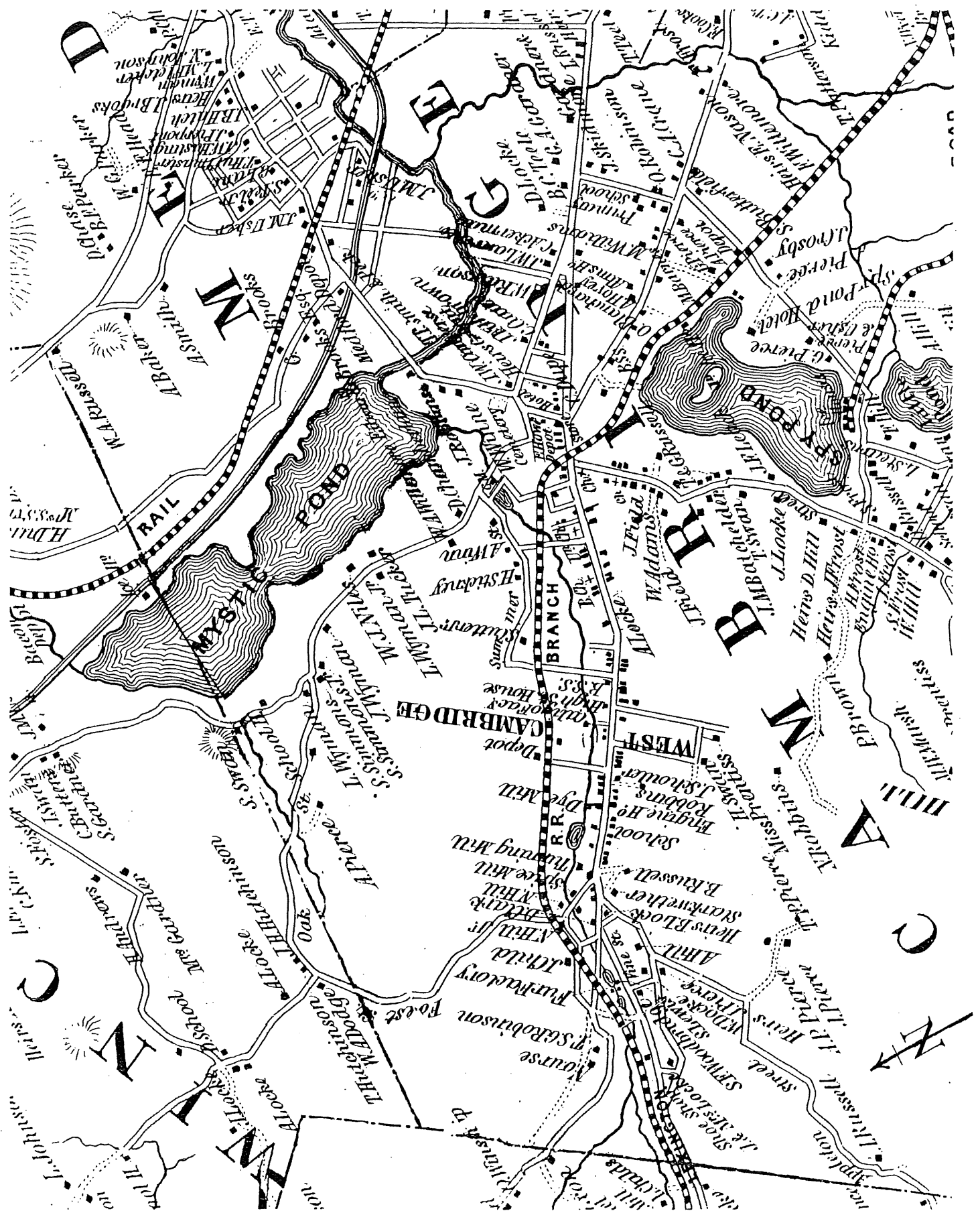
The following Arlington properties have been listed on the National Register.

26.

<u>NR</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
1971	Old Schwamb Mill	17 Mill Lane	ca. 1860	Frame Vernacular
1975	Fowle-Reed-Wyman House	64 Old Mystic Street	1706	First Period
1978	Butterfield Whittemore House	54 Massachusetts Ave.	ca. 1700	First Period
1978	Capt. Benjamin Locke House	21 Appleton Street	ca. 1720	Georgian
1983	Calvary Methodist Church	300 Massachusetts Ave.	1923	Colonial Revival



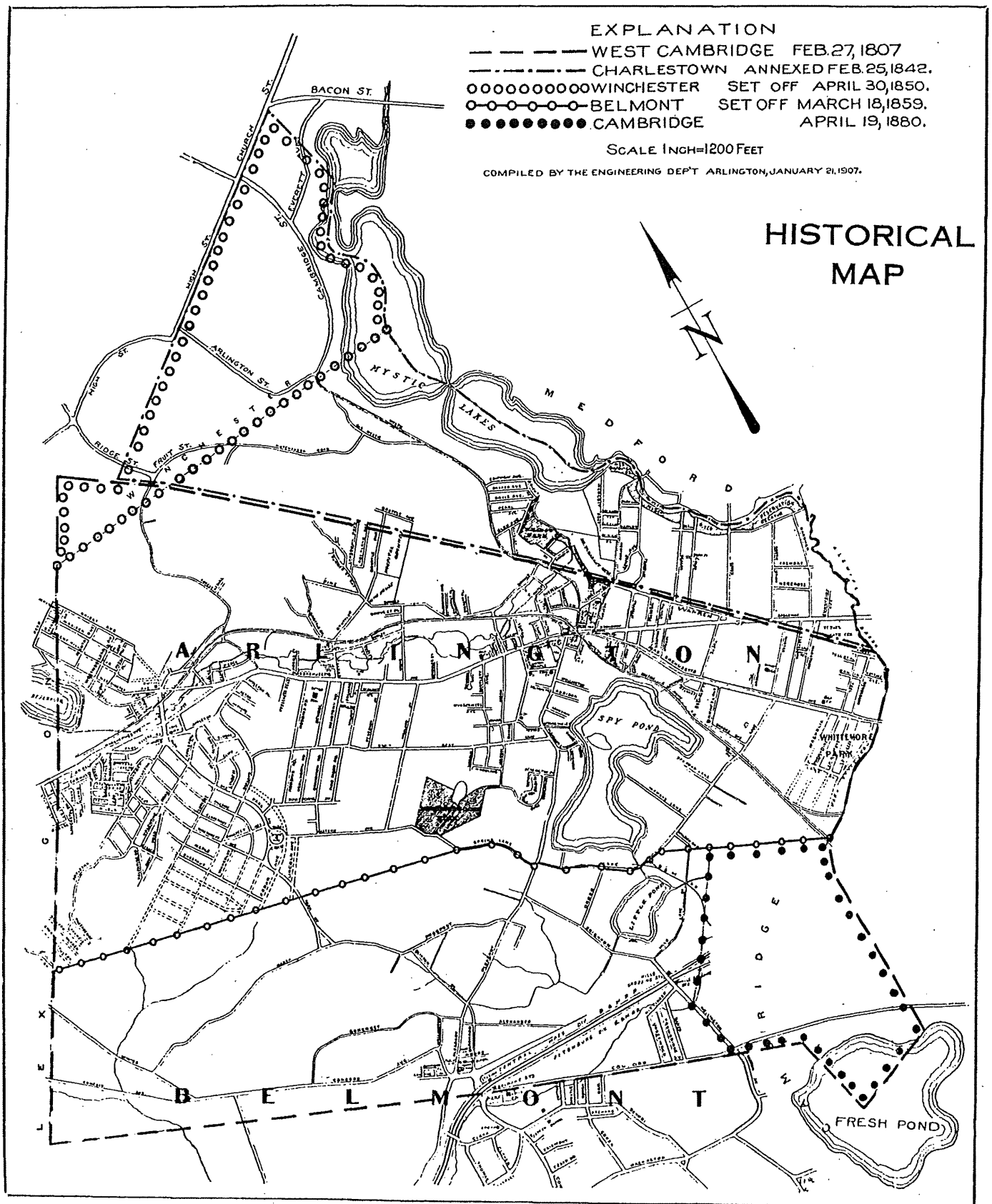
West Cambridge, From Map of Boston and its Vicinity, John G. Hales, 1830  
(from the collection of the Map Room, Harvard College Library).



MAP 2

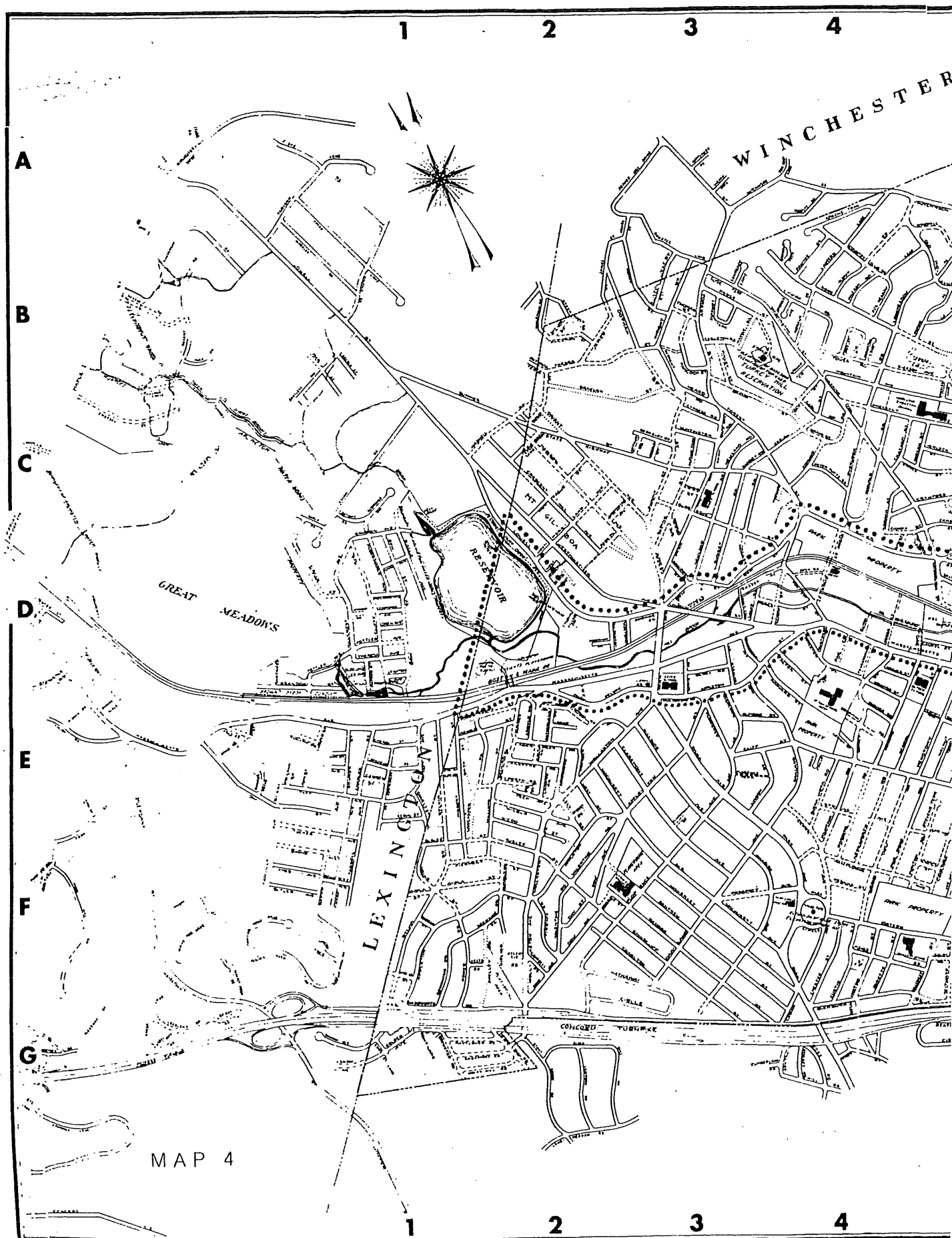
West Cambridge, from Map of the City and Vicinity of Boston, Mass., J. B. Shields, 1852 (from the collection of the Map Room, Harvard College Library)





## MAP 3

from Town of Arlington, Past and Present, by Charles Symmes Parker, 1907



6

7

8

9

10

11

# MAP OF THE TOWN OF ARLINGTON

JAN. 1975 R.L. HIGGINS TOWN ENG'R

STREET INVENTORY- OCT. 1968

PUBLIC ———  
PRIVATE - - -  
PAPER . . . . .

BOUNDARY OF MILL  
BROOK VALLEY . . . . .

A

B

C

D

E

G

LMONT

6

7

8

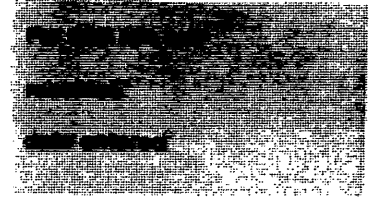
9

10

11

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

✓ 1. <sup>ARLINGTON</sup> ~~Town~~ Center Historic District (BOUNDARY INCREASE) Keeper

Attest

✓ 2. Pierce Farm Historic District Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

✓ 3. Kensington Park Historic District Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

✓ 4. Orvis Road Historic District Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

✓ 5. Allyn House Keeper

Attest

6. Arlington Coal & Lumber Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

7. Arlington Gaslight Company Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

8. Arlington Pumping Station Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

✓ 9. Arlington Reservoir Keeper

Attest

10. Baptist Society Meeting House Entered in the National Register Keeper

Attest

Acceptance Meeting 4/18/85

Date/Signature

Muriel M. Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Muriel M. Byers 9/27/85

Delores Byers 4/18/85

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Arlington Multiple Resource Area  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Bassett, Maria, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/27/81

Attest

12. Buildings at 1334 and  
1339 Massachusetts Ave.

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

13. Call-Bartlett House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

14. Capitol Theater Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

15. Chapel of St. Anne

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

16. Cushman House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

17. Cutter, Jefferson, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

18. Cutter, Second, A.P.,  
HouseEntered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

19. Damon House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest

20. Farmer, Kimball, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

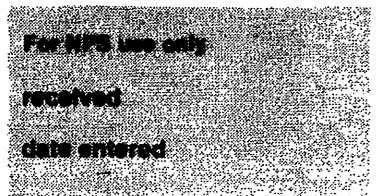
Melvyn Byers 4/18/81

Attest



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. First Parish Church  
Parsonage

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

22. Hall, Edward, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

23. Highland Hose House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

✓ 24. Hill, Addison, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 9/27/85

Attest

25. Hornblower, Edward, House  
and Barn

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

26. House at 45 Claremont Avenue

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

27. House at 5--7 Winter Street

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

28. House at 5 Willow Court

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

29. Kimball, W.W., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

30. Locke, Lt. Benjamin, Store

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Locke School

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 9/27/85

Attest

32. Milestone

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 9/27/85

Attest

33. Prentiss-Payson House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

34. Prentiss, William, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 9/27/85

Attest

35. Proctor, William, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

36. Rawson, Warren, Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 9/27/85

Attest

37. Rawson, Warren, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

38. Robindreau, Alfred E.,  
House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

39. Robinson House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

40. Robinson-Lewis-G.F.,  
Fessenden House

Entered in the  
National Register

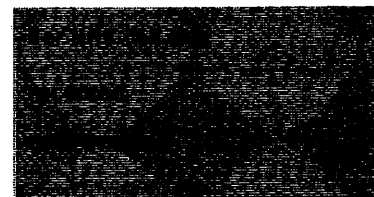
for Keeper

Melrose Byers 4/18/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Russell Common

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

✓ 42. Shattuck, Ralph W., House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 9/27/85

Attest

43. Sterling-Cutter, Ella  
Mahalla, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

44. Swadkins, Thomas, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

✓ 45. Swan, Henry, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 9/27/85

Attest

46. Symmes, Jr., Stephen, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

47. Taylor-Dallin House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 9/27/85

Attest

✓ 48. Wayside Inn

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 9/27/85

Attest

49. Whittemore House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

50. Winn Farm

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Melora Byers 4/18/85

Attest

4/22/91

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Cutter, Jefferson, House Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS  
(Arlington MRA)

REMOVAL APPROVED

Keeper

*Robert L. Sawal*  
5/25/91

